The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,118.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "SOCOTRA," 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander J. C. Withers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th February 1875, at 4 P.M.

February 1875.		February 1875	
Leaves BOMBAY	13	Leaves Colombo	22
„ Rutnagherry	14	„ Galle	23
„ Vingorla	14	„ Negapatam	26
„ Carwar	15	„ Madras	28
			March.
„ Mangalore	16	„ Coconada	2
„ Cannanore	17	„ Vizagapatam	3
„ Tellicherry	17	„ Bimlipatam	3
„ Calicut	18	„ Calingapatam	4
„ Beypore	18	„ Gopaulpore	4
„ Cochin	19	„ False Point	5
„ Alleppy	19	Arrives CALCUTTA	7
„ Tuticorin	21		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th February, 1875, at 4 P.M.

February 1875		March 1875	
Leave BOMBAY	12	Leave BUSSREH	3
„ Kurrachee	16	„ Fao	3
„ Guadur	17	„ Bushire	5
„ Muscat	19	„ Linga	10
„ Bunder Abbas	21	„ Bunder Abbas	12
„ Linga	23	„ Muscat	14
„ Baharein	24	„ Guadur	16
„ Bushire	25	„ Kurrachee	19
„ Fao	27	Arrive BOMBAY	22
Arrive BUSSREH	28		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th February 1875, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th February 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawal, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 9th and 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines)	3rd Class. (Without food)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14 10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ASIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 18th February 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ASSIRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH FEBRUARY.

THE powerful and elegantly fitted Steam-ship PELAYO, 2,600 Tons will be despatched as above. She has accommodation for 120 first-class Passengers. She has an upper and lower Saloon and is fitted with every appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. A Doctor and Stewardess are carried in addition to a full complement of Saloon Servants. Rates of passage are :—

1st Class to Liverpool	Rs. 500
1st „ Suez	„ 300

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
or KING, KING & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th January 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 15TH FEBRUARY.

THE fine S. S. GUY MANNERING, 2,062 Tons gross, Captain Charles Mann, will be despatched as above. She has very superior first and second class accommodation and is fitted with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers.

Rates of Passage are as follows :

1st Class to Liverpool	£50
2nd „ do.	£30
1st „ Suez	£30

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
or KING, KING & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S.S. PALERMO, are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel and requested TO TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th February 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Feb.
TANJORE	E. J. Baker	2245	400	15th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	G. F. Cates	2421	370	22d—Suez, &c.
				March.
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3648	600	1st—Southampton.
VENETIA	W. C. Angove	2726	450	8th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	15th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2589	400	22d—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	29th—Southampton.
				April.
SUMATRA	E. Christian	2388	500	5th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Reynoldson	2984	450	12th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	19th—Suez, &c.
POONAH	...	2152	600	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd February 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 23rd Feb. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. KHIVA (2,609 tons and 450 H.P.) Captain J. D. Gaby, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 20th Feb. 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th February 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY, 13TH FEBRUARY, 10 A.M.

THE S.S. ATALANTA, 2,668 Tons, J. C. Shaw, Commander. This well known and favorite Passenger Steamer has just been refitted with entire new Engines Boilers, &c.

The Saloon and Cabins which are amidship have been enlarged and are fitted up with every modern convenience and comfort, for 60 First-class Passengers.

Fare to LIVERPOOL...Rs. 450.

For Passages only, apply to
JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort. Ship-Brokers.

Note.—The ATALANTA lies opposite Apollo Bunder, and intending Passengers are invited to inspect her accommodation.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND COAST.

Every Tuesday, until further Notice.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dozey, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 16th February, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Hurnee.	Vingorla.
Rutnagherry.	Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite ; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L. S."

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, in Apollo Street, No. 13.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T Cloths, madapollams, jacconets, scarfs, dhoties, chintz, &c.

An invoice of Piesse and Lubin's purfumery, consisting of rich cut bottles, moss, rose, jessamine, verbina, orange, balsam, kiss-me-quick, jockey club, essence of bouquet, cakes of carbolic, honey, almond, sunflower, house-hold glycerine-pure, marsel. moss-rose, otto of rose soap, hair combs from 5 to 8 inches, call bells, letter clips, sewing thread in reels, assorted copying presses, inexhaustible ink-stands of different colours, Australian butter in 2 and 7 lbs. tin, 40 dozen dinner sherry, Hydrated pots,

Also blackwood carved furniture comprising of blackwood carved round table, conversation and reclining couches, pier, dressing and wash-hand tables, round tea-poys, camphor wood and blackwood chest of drawers, clothes presses, musical boxes, Singers sewing Machines for tailors and shoemakers, harmonium, benches, &c. &c.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by the executors of the late Mr. Sebastian Pereira to sell by Public Auction, a Muttarpacady, all that piece or parcel of Pazundaree land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being a Muttarpuccady, in the sub-district of Mazagon without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 224 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the public passage, on the south and west also by the public passages, on the east by the property of Mr. Sebastian Pereiras.

SALE OF ROSIN OR MAGENTA COLOUR.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by public Auction in Fort, Nesbit Lane in the Godown No. 2, next door to Messrs. Framjee Sands, on account and risk of Messrs. Robert Angus and Co. and by order of Messrs. Romanjee and Byramjee.

G. L. S 1 to 2—2 cases Rosin or Magenta colour.
S 4142/45—4 „ „ „
S 4498/71—4 „ „ „

TERMS CASH.

A FINAL and Unreserved Public Auction Sale of the remaining valuable Stock-in-trade, Shop Good and Furniture, Tucker's 2-4 and 12 Lights Argand Chandeliers and Lustres, handsome new 4 post Brass and Iron Bedsteads, a Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by Broadwood and Sons, rolls of rich velvet and Wilton's carpet, a set of new Spanish mahogany India Rubber Cushions, by Thurston, for a miniature size Billiard, first class Fire-proof Safes of sizes, with Chubb's Locks, rich star cut, and other Glassware, best Plated and Silverware, Glass-door Cupboards and Show-cases, Carriages, Harness, &c., &c., at No. 13, Parell Road, Byculla.

By order of the Executor of the Late Mr. Nancy Parpia.

On THURSDAY, the 18th, and FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at one o'clock P.M. each day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. have received instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. Nancy Parpia to sell by Public Auction, (without Reserve) the whole of his remaining valuable Stock-in-trade, &c., &c.

Full particulars of which will appear hereafter.

Detailed Catalogues will be shortly published, and the property will be on view, 6 days previous to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods.

At 1 P.M.

A Guzerat Cow and Calf.
1 Iron Grey Persian Galloway, perfectly sound, 4 years old.
The Property of the late Mr. T. B. Ferguson.
1 English-built Brougham with Horse and Harness,
Few Valuable Law Books.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Hurrydass Toolsedass, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Premjee Nandoo the Mortgagor, the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land with a bungalow and a range of chawl situate thereon, lying and being on the northern side of the public road leading to the Government House at Malabar Point, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, containing by admeasurement three thousand eight hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 49B 49C, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 333, and bounded on the east by the property of Kavalbhai Jauchaud, on the west by a small passage, on the south by the public road leading to the Walkeshwur Temple, and on the north by a small passage.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL NECKLACES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Mr. Bapoobhoy Savoychund, the following valuable Necklaces.

No. 139	One Necklace	containing	102	Pearls
140	One	ditto	ditto	115 Pearls
138	One	ditto	ditto	99 Pearls

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Cottage Piano, made expressly to order for Indian climate, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) a handsome English-built Sociable, a pair of handsome Bay Arab Carriage Horses, Child's Poney, Milch Buffaloe and Cow's Calf, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., at Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, Child's Poney, &c., the property of W. T. Crockett, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Stock-in-trade consisting of English Mahogany, Rosewood, and elegantly Carved Blackwood Furniture, splendid Pier Glasses with gilt Console Tables, Tucker's handsome plated 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 Light Argand Lamps, Chandeliers, Wall Gerandoles, first-rate Iron Safes, Elkington's and others, best Platedware, rich Crockery and Glassware, Fancy Goods, rich velvet pile and Brussels carpets, medium size Slate Billiard, Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, first-class Carriages, sets of English single and double Harness, &c., at Byculla, opposite the Jew's Synagogue.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd, and WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P.M. on each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to submit to Public Auction, without reserve, the whole of the valuable Stock-in-trade &c., belonging to Mr. Somjee Parpia, selling off on account of lease of the premises being about to expire.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 6 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

7 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.
5 „ „ „ 9 by 45 inch.
5 Cases T. Red Cambrics.
4 „ Colored Muslin, 12 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF HOOP IRON.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Godown No. 4, Nesbit Lane, Fort, on account of the concerned—

489 Bundles Japanned Hoop Iron.
17 Bundles Iron Spears.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th February 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FURNITURE AND WEARING APPAREL, belonging to the Estate of the late Hajee Noor Mahomed Ahemed.

On FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Hajee Vullee Hajee Noor Mahomed, the son and Rookiabai the daughter of the abovenamed deceased, (the former having been authorised by Mr W. E. Hart, the Commissioner appointed by the Court, with the consent of all the parties interested in the above Estate to sell the property belonging to the Estate, and in his possession) the undermentioned moveable property belonging to above Estate, viz :—

Furniture consisting of Cupboard, Bedstead, Chests, Tables, Chairs, Plated and Glass articles and Wearing Apparel, consisting of Silk Abba Gogras and Trowsers with borders, gold-embroidered, Silk Scarfs, Cashmere Shawls, Silk Benares Shawls, Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome House-hold Furniture, best Platedware, rich cut Glassware, Crockerywares, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Pianoforte, by C. H. Schoder, &c., &c., on the New Foras Road, leading to the Parell Station.

On SATURDAY, the 20th day of February, instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at No. ——, on the New Foras Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, &c., of M. de Lima Esq., changing his residence. Full particulars whereof will appear hereafter. Catalogues will be printed, and the property will be on view, four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at Tank Bunder.

150 superior teak square ex "Glasgow."

Also on the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder.

A quantity of mill-sawn timber in well assorted lots, suitable for many varieties of work and in lots to suit the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

On open carriage with a pair of horses and harness. Price moderate.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAMER TO LONDON DIRECT.

TO SAIL 17TH FEBRUARY.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch their New Steamer CANARA, 1,902 Tons 250 H.P., Commander A. Irvine, on WEDNESDAY the 17th current at 4 P.M. The vessel carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1875.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "GUIDE" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "GUIDE" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

FRIDAY 12TH, AND SATURDAY, THE 13TH FEBRUARY,

Admission Rs. 1 to the Hall ; Gallery, 8 annas.
Children ½ price to the Hall, only.
Doors open at 8-30. Commenced at 9.

W. CROPLEY, Agent.

FOR SALE.—A well finished TONGA in excellent order, high and light, with HARNESS, nearly new, HOOD &c. Also, a PAIR of handsome PONIES, very strong, quiet to ride and drive. Address R. E. care of KING, KING & Co.

THE STEEPLE CHASE RACES advertized for SATURDAY, the 6th March next, will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 10th proximo.

E. L. ELLIOT, Lieut.,
Honorary Secretary W. I. Turf Club.

10th February 1875.

WANTED, for the Aden Municipality, an ACCOUNTANT. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem. Applications with Testimonials and Certificates of competency will be received by

E. V. STACE,
Assistant Political Resident.

Aden, 28th January 1875.

WANTED, for the Aden Municipality, an OVERSEER of WORKS, must be a good ACCOUNTANT and SURVEYOR, speak Hindustan, and have a practical knowledge of Building and Road-making. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem with Pony Allowance of Rs. 25. Applications, with Testimonials and Certificates of Competency will be received by

E. V. STACE,
Assistant Political Resident.

Aden, 28th January 1875.

FOR SALE, JUST LANDED.

BREAKFAST CLARET, LAROZE-MEDOC	Rs. 10 per doz.
Superior CHAMPAGNE, SAINT MARCEAUX	„ 45 „
Assorted Fine LIQUORS	„ 18 „
BRANDY, CHATEAU DIXMERIE, COGNAC	„ 20 „
VERMOUTH, NOILLY PRAT, MARSEILLES	„ 11-8 „
VERMOUTH, RIVOIRE FRERES, MARSEILLES	„ 9 „

ALBERT KUNKLER & Co.

NOTICE.—A MEETING of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION will be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 5-30 P.M. when a paper will be read by W. M. Wood Esq., on "Inter Provincial Finance." The attendance of the Members and of the public is requested.

JAVERILALL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK,
KASHINATH TRIMBUCK TELANG,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 8th February 1875.

SHIP CHARLOTTE CROOM, Captain AULD, from the CLYDE.—This Ship having This Day been reported at the Customs, CONSIGNEES are requested to pass entries, present BILLS of LADING, and PAY FREIGHT at the Offices of the Undersigned, without whose endorsement no GOODS will be delivered. Failing boats being sent alongside for Cargo on its being ready for delivery it will be landed at the risk and expense of the respective Consignees. No responsibility for the condition of Packages will be acknowledged after they leave the Ship's side.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Ship Charlotte Croom.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (LIMITED.)

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

SHAREHOLDERS are informed that the ARTICLES enumerated below are at present in STOCK in the SOCIETY'S STORES, and for sale at very moderate rates : *i. e.*

Albums, Berlin Wools (assorted), Book Slides, Belts, Bonbons of every description, Baskets of various sorts, Bread Knives, Brushes for Plated ware and Furniture, China Flower Vases, Cart de Visite, Glass Paper weights, Crochet Cases, Card Cases, Chatelaines of various sorts, Cloak Straps, Cork screws Cutlery, Drugs, Dram Flasks, Fans, Filters, (Tables of sorts) Gloves, Ladies and Gentlemen's of the very best description, Glove Stretchers, Glove Boxes, Handkerchief Boxes, (chrystal), Hand Bags, Inkstands of Sorts, Indoor Games, Jewel Cases, Knitting needles, Ladies gauntlets, Lamps, (Railway Reading), Lemon Squeezers. Measuring Tapes, Mirrors, Needles, Needle Cases, Novels, out door Games, Perfumery Rimmels and Atkinsons, Paper Knives, Patent Medicines, Reticules, Razors, Scissors of various sizes and qualities, Sleeve Links, Solitaires studs, Spring Measures, Trinket Boxes. (oxydised and chrystal), Towels, Toys, Travelling watch Boxes, Thimbles, Umbrellas, and Walking sticks of the newest design, and writing cases in great variety.

APOLLO HOUSE—Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,

AS SUPPLIED TO

THE ADMIRALTY, BOARD OF WORKS, AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S, WOOLWICH ARSENAL, CUNARD COMPANY, LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANIES,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE,

Manufactured by the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool,

IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January, 1872.

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DR. C. F. KHORY, Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, has prepared the above named Gas, which he saw, during his late visit to England, daily used in the Dental Hospital in London, with perfect ease and safety. It is superior to Chloroform, inasmuch as it renders the person insensible in about two or three minutes, and the effect of which lasts only for two or three minutes, during which period the painful tooth can be extracted, without any bad effects remaining afterwards.

Persons desirous of taking the Gas are requested to make appointment a day previously, at No. 23, Rampart Row, above Badham & Co., opposite to the Floral Fountain.

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	Rs.		Rs.
Bracelets, all Gold, stiff or flexible bands, and for Portraits	60	to	250
„ elegant, enamelled and set with Coral, Pearls, Turquoise, &c.	70	to	200
„ handsome, for evening wear, enamelled in colours, and set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c.	200	to	1,200
„ of Hair, neatly mounted in Gold	20	to	70
„ Silver-mounted, Pebble, and Malachite	10	to	45
Brooches, plain Gold, for morning wear	25	to	110
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ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

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THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.

Are the only Pills which contain

LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, PAIN IN THE SIDE OR BACK, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul. and they are

EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,

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FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE

HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

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THE HIGHEST HONOURS

CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 105
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No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	„ 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 135
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Cottons manufactured by the Williamantic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen	„ 2
Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours	„ 9

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COPPERPLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.

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India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
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CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

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LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

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Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
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Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

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Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

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Qualities as supplied to the Gold Coast Expedition.

These celebrated Cordials are the "very things" for hot climate.

Manufactured and bottled under REVENUE INSPECTION in London, and protected to Consumers by New Style Capsule. The Celebrated "STANDARD" CHERRY BRANDY, &c. to be had of all Dealers, and Wholesale (only) at

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HAS the pleasure to announce a FRESH ARRIVAL of choice and fashionable Millinery, &c., viz. :—

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(SILVER MEDAL AWARDED BY THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1867.)

TO BE HAD ONLY FROM

S. ROSE & CO. BOMBAY.

The only Machine suitable for Domestic use ; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work ; always ready for use and never gets out of order.

This important invention may be considered as a boon to all residents in tropical climates.

In a very few minutes, water at 80° Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point; in about half an hour, a block of Ice can be produced at a cost of, say one or two annas. Vases are provided for making Block Ice ; the Decanter is specially useful for Cooling Water or other Liquids, or for making Sherbet, &c.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine, the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture, arising from rapid evaporation, absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B, and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase is the result *reducing the water to Ice.*

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one Decanter or Vase with accessories complete			Rs. 175.
Do.	Do.	on Two Decanters or Vases with accessories complete	Rs. 250.
Do.	Do.	on Four Decanters or Vases with accessories complete	Rs. 450.

Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale Rates.

The above prices include the Machine with all Accessories.

For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals and on Board-ship, these Machines will be found invaluable ; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

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	Rs. a.
Patent Magnetic Carbide Filter, size 1 gallon	15 0
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Leather Varnish, for restoring Leather covered articles to their original freshness	1 0
Chinese Liquid Gold, for Ornamental Writing	0 12
Liquid Silver, for covering copper, and worn-off plated articles with a coating of Silver	0 12
Russia-Leather Cuttings, Suitable for putting in Drawers and Boxes, with Clothes, Laces, Furs, &c. to prevent the ravages of Moth and other destructive Insects	0 6
Box of Twenty Quill Tooth-picks	0 6
Ladies' Coloring Wand, Magneta, Violet and Blue	1 8
Court Plaster per packet	0 6

S. ROSE AND CO.,

10, MEADOW STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case	„ 16	Steel Eyeglasses	„ 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET AT MALABAR HILL, FROM THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY 1875.

A roomy and commodious HOUSE, occupied by Andrew Hay, Esquire, containing three sets of complete Bedrooms, Drawing and Dining Rooms, &c., and Gas laid on.

Also, a Furnished HOUSE at Malabar Hill TO BE LET up to the end of February 1875. For full particulars, apply to

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NOTICES.

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MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

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May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

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LESSONS given on Piano and Violins. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned and Skillfully Repaired, and Periodical Tunings undertaken on favourable terms.

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BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
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ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

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PURE DISSOLVED BONES,
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TEA, COFFEE, TOBACCO, SUGAR-CANE, &c.

ALSO

GARDEN MANURES,

to suit the various Crops of the Garden.

For PRICES, TERMS, and GUARANTEED ANALYSIS, apply to H. F. SOARES, Secretary, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

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VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,

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FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES,	HOSPITALS, VESSELS,
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&c., &c., &c.	CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

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AGENT IN BOMBAY :

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A Pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

FRENCH MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Lecomte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

NURSING PREGNANCY EXHAUSTION

DUSART'S LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME PREPARATION.

The preparations having Lactophosphate of Lime at their base, known as DUSART'S WINE, SYRUP are prime order reconstituents.

They promote the formation and the nutrition of tissues, render nurse's milk more rich and plentiful, and aid the formation of the infant during pregnancy.

They stimulate energetically the appetite, agree with feeble persons, convalescents, old people, and especially with children to counteract the invasion of rickets.

LERAS' LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose developement has been retarded ; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia ; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite ; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHITE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest ; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co. on bottles of an oval shape, the Syrup being always of a rose colour.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

MATICO,

INJECTION AND CAPSULES.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Copahu in a liquid state ; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotians, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP AND WINE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.

This medicine presents, in an agreeable form, the active principles of Peruvian Bark, the tonic of bonics, combined with iron, one of the principal bases of the Blood.

It rapidly removes the distressing stomach complaints, caused by anæmia, weaknesses, and other complaints to which ladies are liable, and is also excellent for pale, lymphatic and scrofulous children. Lastly, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and is extremely beneficial to all persons whose blood has been impoverished by illness or long and difficult convalescences.

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BATHGATE & Co	Calcutta.
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SAVORY & MOORE'S BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,

Resembles Mother's Milk more closely than any other kind of Food, perfectly fulfilling its object—that of promoting the growth and health of the Child. The Royal Families of England and Russia are supplied with this Food, and the Medical Profession recommend it with the utmost confidence and certainty of success.

See Medical Certificates and Opinions.

Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturers,

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

And retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY and MOORE'S DIGESTIVE COCOA, for Dyspeptic and delicate persons of all ages.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

NOTICES.

PROFESSOR M. MICHEL.

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE
THE GENTRY AND PUBLIC OF BOMBAY
THAT HE HAS
JUST ARRIVED,
AND INTENDS GIVING A FEW OF HIS
WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY ENTERTAINMENTS
AT THE
GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
INCLUDING THE SENSATIONAL ACT
DECAPITATION,
IN A KNEELING POSITION
ON THURSDAY, THE 11TH INSTANT.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre may be seen.

ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 4	Upper Circle	Rs. 1-8
Stalls	„ 2	Pit	„ 1

Children under 14 years, Half Price.

Tickets may be had, and Seats secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, and at the Doors.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M. ; Entertainment to commence at 9 P.M.

TENDERS are invited for the REPAIRS of the PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle at present occupied by the BANK OF BENGAL. Plans of the Building and Specifications of the repairs required can be seen at the Bank.

G. W. MOULTRIE, Agent.

Bank of Bengal, Bombay, 9th February 1875.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The Agent is prepared to receive TENDERS for EARTH-WORK, BOUNDARY WALL and DRAINS in connection with the new Locomotive Works at Parel.

Plans, specification and Conditions of Contract may be inspected at my Office where also Forms of Tender may be obtained on and after the 6th instant.

Tenders endorsed Tender for Earthwork &c., at Parel, addressed to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company will be received at his office up till noon of the 13th instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WILSON BELL,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, 1st February 1875.

A LADY (Widow of an Officer in the Bengal Medical Service and daughter of a Physician in England) residing in a healthy part of Clifton, is desirous of meeting with Indian or other CHILDREN needing a home and peculiar care. She will be assisted by a German Governess and all young Children will be educated on the "Kinder Garten Method"—The Lady has resided in India and is fully aware of the requirements of Indian and other Children. The highest references both in England and India.

TERMS ON APPLICATION.

Address, Mrs. WILSON,
22, Berkeley Square, Clifton, near Bristol.

REFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

Revd. WARD MAULE, Chaplain, Colaba.
The Hon'ble J. K. BYTHELL.
Dr. WM. NIVEN, Indian Medical Service.
Dr. JOHN PINKERTON, Indian Medical Service.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

25,000 TICKETS AT Rs. 2 EACH.

☞ Rs. 25,000 to be given away in Prizes, and the balance to be invested in Guaranteed Railway Shares, for the benefit of those Railway employees who belong to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.

101 PRIZES.

1	Prize of	Rs.	8,000	4	Prizes of	Rs.	100
1	„	„	3,000	6	„	„	75
7	„	„	1,000	10	„	„	60
4	„	„	500	11	„	„	40
4	„	„	250	11	„	„	30
4	„	„	200	14	„	„	20
4	„	„	150	20	„	„	10

Due notice will be given of the Drawing, which will take place at Allahabad, as soon as all the tickets are disposed of. Tickets can be obtained from any of the members of the Executive Council, the branch Secretaries of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India, or the General Secretary.

F. T. ATKINS,
10, Canning Road, Allahabad.

N. B.—Applicants for Tickets will please write their address plain so as to prevent mistakes.

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

MANILLAS.

Imported direct, of the very finest quality only.

			Cash Prices. Rs. a.
No. 1 CHEROOTS or CIGARS	per	1,000	90 0
No. 2 Do. do.	„	„	50 0
No. 2 CAVITE BRAND	„	„	60 0

The Brand is generally esteemed to be by far *the finest imported.*

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

Prepared expressly for the Company of selected Tobacco.

NOBLES'	per	1,000	13 8
DAWSON'S	„	„	14 0
THOMSONS	„	„	14 0
DINDIGULS	„	„	16 0
HAVANNAH, in Boxes of 250 each	„	„	4 8

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

LEISURE HOUR	per box of	250	4 12
BABINGTON'S	„	„	4 0
HAVANNAH	„	„	5 0
OFFICE	„	100	1 6

CIGARETTES.

COPE'S "BOUQUET" & "PEERLESS"	per box of	100	2 8
WILL'S "PASSING CLOUDS"	„	„	2 8

TOBACCOS.

WILLS'S CELEBRATED BRISTOL TOBACCOS.

BIRD'S EYE, Smoking Mixture, Shag and Latakia	per lb.	1 0
GENUINE TURKEY TOBACCO for Cigarettes	„	1 8
GOLDEN LEAF TOBACCO	per lb.	2 8
CAVENDISH TOBACCO	„	1 4

An extensive assortment of Plain and Fancy

MEERSCHAUM AND BRIAR PIPES.

TOBACCO POUCHES, AND SMOKERS' SUNDRIES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,	6s.	2d.	per oz
Ditto. ditto Queen's do.	6s.	6d.	„

FIDDLE PATTERN.

				£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	30 ozs.	at	6s. 2d.	£9	5	0
12 Dessert ditto	20	„	6s. 2d.	6	3	4
12 Table Forks	30	„	6s. 2d.	9	5	0
12 Dessert ditto	20	„	6s. 2d.	6	3	4
2 Gravy Spoons	10	„	6s. 2d.	3	1	8
1 Soup Ladle	9	„	6s. 2d.	2	15	6
4 Sauce ditto	10	„	6s. 8d.	3	6	8
4 Salt Spoons				1	2	0
12 Tea ditto	10	„	6s. 8d.	3	6	8
1 pair Sugar Tongs				0	15	0
				£45	4	2

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay ;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras ;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta ;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 10TH FEBRUARY 1875.

The extent to which the Liverpool Cotton Market is guided by the American receipts, and the consequent uncertainty as to the course of prices from day to day is again very clearly exemplified in Reuters messages of yesterday and to day. With 27,000 bales receipts at the ports the feeing in Liverpool yesterday was very dull and prices were barely supported, the sales only reaching 12,000 bales; but this morning the receipts being only 15,000 bales, the market opens quiet but steady probable sales 15,000, futures in New York ⅛ cent. per lb. higher. These temporary fluctuations, however, merely serve to show how absolutely unsettled and public ideas are as to the ultimate extent of the American crop and afford no basis whatever on which to estimate the probable future position. Nor is it possible, where the very basis on which the whole question rests is itseft so uncertain, to form anything like a reliable opinion. At the moment the figures point to very close upon 4 millions, and present prices are probably based on about that estimate, but it is still quite possible to equal last year's crop, on the one hand, or to fall off to 3,900,000 bales, on the other, and the difference between these totals could scarcely represent a less margin than ⅛d. per lb. By the first week in March however a very close approximate may be made to the eventual result, as after that the figures leave little room for a large discrepancy, but until then, so far as the influence of this crop is concerned we must be prepared for a continuance of something like the present uncertainty. The American figures to date are :—

	1875	1874	1873
Tuesday's receipts.........	15,000	18,000	29,000
„ Exports to U. K.	2,000	4,000	23,000
Four days' receipts	56,000	74,000	74,000
„ Exports to U. K.	35,000	19,000	58,000
Total rects. since 1st Sept.	2,678,000	2,772,000	2,446,000
„ Exports to U. K.	1,069,000	973,000	954,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was reported flat and little doing, prices being unaltered in every way. Coffee was steady at an advance of 1s. in Ceylon, and 6d. per cwt. in Native and Mysore.

Consols this morning are quoted at 92⅞ an advance of ⅛, French Rentes at 102, Bar Silver at 57½ per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE has been very weak again to-day and rates are fully 1/16d. lower since yesterday. In the morning some of the banks came out as drawers of 6 month's sight at 1s. 10⅝d. but wanting a fair demand from remitters, rapidly withdrew, and 1s. 10 9/16d. is now the best rate offered. Of private paper there is comparatively little available, by far the larger proportion of the shipments now going forward having been financed for in advance, and this seems likely to be the state of affairs throughout the remainder of the month. In any case business in Cotton does not promise to be specially active, while the Mohurrum will tend to prevent supplies coming forward at all freely. To-day's quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand		...1s. 10¼d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	...1s. 10 9/16d.	„
Credits	3 months' sight	...1s. 10¼d.	„
Documents	3 do.	...1s. 10 17/32d.	„

On Calcutta we do not hear of any actual transactions and rates are nominally unchanged say, demand 7/16 and 60 days sight ¾ discount. GOVERNMENT PAPER is in better demand and there are buyers but no sellers at yesterday's quotations. Fours Rs. 102⅞; Fours and a half Rs. 103⅞ Fives and a half Rs. 108⅞.

The SHARE MARKET generally continues most depressed, but the decline in Spinning shares has brought out a few buyers whose operations although small have tended to check the fall. Bank of Bombay's are very weak at a decline of ½ per cent.

The feeling in Cotton has been quiet, but sellers still hold out for previous prices, preventing any extent of business being put through. The receipts from up country yesterday, were 7,823 bales making 24,720 bales for the four days.

FREIGHTS for ready shipment are dull at £2-3 9 to £2 5, three or four steamers being now almost at the end of their lay days; but future shipment is very firm £2.11 3 being quoted for all March. Sailing vessels are quiet but steady at £2 10-0 for Liverpool. Two ships have been fixed to-day at £2 8 9 for Liverpool with the option of Havre direct at £2-12 6 or any port between Havre and Hamburg at £2-13-9.

PIECE GOODS are quiet at unaltered prices nor is there any symptom of an immediate change, buyers still adhering to their policy of only covering their present wants.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 6th February 1875.

Open 428½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching.........	38,704	0	0
Merchandise.........	84,992	0	0
Telegraph.........	842	0	0
Total Rs.........	1,24,538	0	0

Corresponding week in February 1874.

Open 411½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching.........	49,227	0	0
Merchandise.........	69,781	0	0
Electric Telegraph.........	735	0	0
Total Rs......	1,19,743	0	0
Increase Rs......	4,795	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER INDIA, left Aden for Bombay at 3 P. M. on the 9th instant.

THE S.S. HISTORIAN, 1,201 tons, Captain W. Wallace, sailed yesterday in ballast for Rangoon.

THE BARQUE HYDREE, 620 tons, Captain J. Kneen, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE S.S. OORUN, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and one hundred and fifty-one deck passengers.

THE SHIP ARDEULEA, 1,216 tons, Captain E. Davies, arrived in harbour yesterday from Greenock (August 20 h), with a cargo of 1,704 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP CHARLOTTE CROOM, 1,661 tons, Captain J. H. Auld, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow with a cargo of 40,000 fire bricks, 28 tons pig iron, 1,864 tons and 14 cwts. coals, 288 packages beer, 96 casks fire clay, 6 packages merchandise, 825 pipes, 100 heads, and 10 elbows, 14 casks paints, 84 cases tobacco pipes, 88 packages earthenware, and 374 casks sulphuric acid. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. VENETIA, 1,726 tons, Captain C. Angove, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez, with the English mail, and the following cargo :—12 boxes specie, 36 boxes silver, 11 cases saffron, 7 cases cochineal, 239 packages cotton piece-goods, 6 cases books, 12 cases color, 17 bundles wire, 85 packages beads, 4 cases hardware, 4 cases umbrellas, 23 bales twist, 10 bags cloves, 40 casks flour, 1 case boots and some packages for transhipment for different orts.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Ardeulea	Davies	Greenock, Aug 20.
	Venetia (s)	Angove	Venice, Jany 15.
	Charlotte Croom	Auld	Glasgow.
	Cape Verde	McMillan	Glasgow, Oct 17.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Bulwark	Seator	Liverpool.
	Historian (s)	Wallace	Rangoon.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Coast & Cutch.

The Barque Hydree, Kneen, to Mauritius, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Khiva, to China &c.
Ship Gods Hill, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
5	Sir J Lawrence (s)	Baldwin	Chittagong, Jany 27.
	Grand Duke	Ward	Liverpool, Sept 6.
	Chrysolite	Stewart	Liverpool, Sept 14.
	Agenor	Gould	Liverpool, Oct 12.
6	D. of Devonshire (s)	Whittle	London, Dec 28.
	White Star	Funnell	Liverpool, Sept 13.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.
5 Thomas Macfellan ....
6 Curlew (s) ....
Asia (s) ....
City of Oxford (s) ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
6 Almora(s) .... Bombay.
Margaret Northcote(s) .... Paumben.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.
6 Carmarthenshire ... . London.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April.
7 Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay
Dec. 19 Vulture, H. M. G. Boat, Brooks, from Berbera.
Jany. 3 Kwang Tung, B. M., Elton, from Berbera.
13 Adriana, ship, Gillis, from Cardiff.
20 Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
24 Coconada, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
24 Quinta, ss, Peterson, from Calcutta.
24 Colonel Fytche, Barque, Ward, from Calcutta.
26 Millwall, Ship, Dunn, from Cardiff.
27 Lady Clare, ss, Jordison, from W. Hartlepool.
27 Australia, ss, Lanero, from Bombay.
27 Khiva, ss, Perrins, from Southampton.
28 Camiguin, ss, Galgey, from Newcastle.
28 Memfi, ss, Viscovich, from Bombay.
29 Kingston, ss, Chitham, from Colombo.
29 Hooghly, ss, Varangot, from Marseilles.
29 Whitburn, ss, Pottinger, from Tellicherry.
30 Pekin, ss, Woolcott, from Calcutta.
31 Tibre, ss, Gvirard, from Marseilles.
31 Chelydra, ss, Gould, from Cardiff.
Feby. 1 Lombardy, ss, Gillson, from Bombay.
3 Penedo, ss, Cain, from Manilla.
3 Early Morn, ship, Jones, from Cardiff.
3 Rokeby, ss, Danby, from Bussorah.
3 Cathay, ss, Dundas, from Suez.

DEPARTURES

Jany.
28 Australia, ss, Lanero, to Genoa.
28 Khiva, ss, Perrins, to Bombay.
28 Camiguin, ss, Galgey, to Manila.
29 Coconada, ss, Henderson, to Zanzibar.
29 Kingston, ss, Chitham, to London.
30 Hooghly, ss, Varangot, to China.
30 Whitburn, ss, Pottinger, to London.
30 Pekin, ss, Woolcott, to Southampton.
30 Quinta, ss, Peterson, to Akyab.
30 Memfi, ss, Viscovich, to Trieste.
Feby. 1 Dupleix, ss, Monge, to Marseilles.
1 Tibre, ss, Gvirard, to Ma ritius.
1 Lombardy, ss, Gillson, to Suez.
3 Chelydra, ss, Gould, to Beypore.
3 Penedo, ss, Cain, to London.
3 Rokeby, ss, Danby, to Jeddah.
9 Cathay, ss, Dundas, to Calcutta.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay.
Vulture, H. M. G. Boat, Brooks, from Berberra
Kwang Tung, B. M., Elton, from Berberra.
Adriana, ship, Gillis, from Cardiff.
Colonal Fytche, Barque, Ward, from Calcutta.
Millwall, Ship, Dunn, from Cardiff.
Early Morn, ship, Jones, from Cardiff.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Palm s, 108 boxes soap Mohomedally Suruffally; 1262 bundles hoop iron, Pelly & Co.

Bernard s, 10 hhds portwine, Jemsetjee Nowrojee; 2 hhds portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 2 hhds, and 50 cases portwine and 25 cases stout, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 5 hhds portwine, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia.

Goa s, 10 bottles quicksilver, Young & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 25 cases brandy John S Elmore & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Dido s, 34 cases and 1 barrel beer, and 1 barrel claret, A C Gumpert, 7 cases dye, Vinay & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Steuart Hahneman, 1,000 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.

Doxford, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Guy Mannering s, 35 cwts gall, Meerally Nuthoo; 100 bales cotton, Bunchordass Vurjeewandas; 250 bales cotton, Lyon & Co; 200 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 200 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co; 500 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 100 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co.

Atalanta s, 105 bales cotton, Pelly & Co; 444 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 175 cwts hemp, Lalljee Narronjee; 385 cwts hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 50 bales cotton, Nursey Khuttow 58 bales cotton, V Luckmonbhoy.

Erl King s, 337½ cwts myrabol ams and 153½ cwts nuxvomica, Jetha Pursotum; 100 bales cotton, the L A and A Co; 49 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co; 100 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 750 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 53 cwts deer horns, M Allana.

Pelayo (s), 298 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co; 50 bales cotton, N Manuckjee & Co.

Bengal (s), 195 cwts horn, Nanseebhoy Allarakhia.

Tiara (s), 100 bales cotton, Narrondass Rajaram; 100 bales cotton, Gocuidas Heerjee.

Clydesdale, 18 bales cotton, Peel Cassels, & Co.

Aristocrat (s), 200 cwts myrabollams, Purmandass Narrodass; 70 bales wool, Mooljee Gocuidass; 50 bales cotton, Vithuldass Coorjee; 230 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co; 150 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten 190 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee & Co; 400 bales cotton, Assur Veerjee; 250 bales cotton, Lyon & Co; 62 bales wool, Vussonjee Dewchund; 41 bales wool, Harjee Vussonjee; 50 bales wool, Topun Inderjee; 40 bales cotton, H Dewjee & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Tanjore s, 424 boxes copper, 36 packages silk, 15 boxes tobacco, 13 boxes opium, and 632 slabs tin, P. & O. Co.; 26 case fish-maws, Currimbhoy Ebram; 16 cases fish maws, Dawoodbhoy Hassom; 4½ cwts. heerabole, Dattoobhoy Dossa; 6 bales skins, Meerali Nathoo; 11 cases M. of P. shells, R All ruza; 110 cases M of P shells, Mahamed; 14 bales silk, R Habibbhoy; 14 cases fishmaws, M Allana.

FOR HAVRE.

Sagamore, 110 cwts horns, G R bim Abdool Cadur, 350 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

Chandos, 150 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

Zealot s, 100 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 200 bales cotton, H Cl son & Co; 309 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co; 59 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dido s, 800 cwts wheat, Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s, 51, bales twist & 75 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy; 38 cases fishmaws & sharkfins, L Khakey; 48 packages fishmaws & sharkfins, 93 cwts sandalwood, & 30½ cwts fennel seed, Mamed Nuthoo.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 10th February, 12-48 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 37 minutes.

Via Turkey, 9th February, 6-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 13 hours 4 minutes.

Via Suez, 10th February, 1-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 46 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 10th February, 12 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 1 minute.

Via Suez, 9th February, 4-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 31 minutes.

Via Suez, 10th February, 12 P.M. Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 16 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 10th February, 6-40 P.M., Time transit 2 hours 38 minutes

Latest dated from Australia.

Via Singapore, 9th February, 5-12 P.M. Time in transit 30 hours 23 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 9th February to 8 P.M. of the 10th February as follows :—

	h	m	h	m
From Calcutta	1	34	0	9
„ Galle .... one in		28	0	0
„ Kurrachee	3	46	0	11
„ Madras	0	16	0	5

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 10th February, 8-10 A.M.—French mail steamer Provence from China arrived.

GALLE, 10th February, 5 P.M.—Mail steamer Ceylon from Bombay arrived.

HIGH COURT.—11TH FEBRUARY.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt.]

LONG CAUSES.

105-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Goolam Ally Khan Vullud Goolam v Mapla Chowkuru Killotee Coonji—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.
477-72—M M Munshi—Jeewa Essuff Ghanchee v Custoorbai alias Navibi—Crawford and Boevey.
211-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—E D Sassoon v Maneck bai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.
278-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Joseph Francisco De Souza v Heerabai widow—R V Hearn.
234-74—Lynch and Tobin—Bai Jenee and others v Cullianjee Mooljee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
305-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jaitha Bhima and others v Chintoba Purshotum—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
376-74—Jefferson and Payne—Natha Oka and others v Chintoba Purshotum—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
592-73—G J Mody—Girdhur Roopjee v Henry Gamble and others—M H Khan.
104-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Thacker Purshotum Parpia v Bai Manockbai widow—K Morojee.
139-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Eduljee Rustomjee S v Eduljee Hormusjee B—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

SHORT CAUSE.

6-75—Prescot and Winter—Merwanjee Bezonjee v Goolabchund Ameechud—Remington, Hore and Langley.

LONG CAUSES.

105-73—M B Barbhaya—Ebrahim Noorbhoy and another v Moosajee Esmaljee—Tyabjee and Sayani.
622-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Essa bin Khaliffa and others v Hajee Mahomed Currim—Tyabjee and Sayani.
731-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Vuddoo Kewal v Muncherjee Eduljee and others—M B Barbhaya.
716-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner—Jaitha Lukhajee and others v Mooljee Gopal and others—Chalk and Turner.
61-74—Shamrow—Munilal Punamchund and others—Lachmandas Sahanlal—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 9.

Graham, Captain, Bombay Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Calvin, Captain, Bombay 7th Royal Fusiliers, on leave, from Baroda.
Grant, Lieut, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.

FEBRUARY 10.

Fogo, Dy Surg Genl, Bombay British Forces, on duty, from Deolalee.
Emerson, Colonel, Bengal C Magistrate, from furlough, from England.
Gillespie, Major, Bombay Dy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry, on duty, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 8.

Preston, Lieut-Col, Madras 44th Regt, on duty, to Kamptee.

FEBRUARY 10.

Young, Lieut, Bombay Royal Engineers, from leave, to Poona.
Herbert, Sub-Lieut, Madras 45th Regt, to join, to Bangalore.

CAPTAIN JOHN B. GAHAN, Madras Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.

SUB CONDUCTOR JAMES GARGRAVE Barrack Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate.

THE following General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief have been issued from Simla under date 15th January.

G. O. 7.—Drill and Instruction—B. A. R.

With the sanction of Government, paragraphs 541 to 545, Bengal Army Regulations are cancelled, and the following substituted :—

INSTRUCTION OF OFFICERS AND MEN OF BRITISH CAVALRY AND INFANTRY IN GUN DRILL.

541. Sixty non-commissioned officers and men of every regiment, with a due proportion of Officers, are to be instructed :—

Cavalry in field gun drill.

Infantry, at stations within a short distance of an arsenal of ordnance depot, in heavy gun drill, and for this purpose garrison guns and carriages with the requisite stores will be supplied by the Ordnance Department, on the indent of commanding officers of Royal Artillery.

At stations where heavy Artillery is not available, Infantry will be instructed in field gun drill.

The guns of the batteries where Horse of Field Artillery is stationed will be made use of both for Cavalry and Infantry.

Instruction will not be carried on at Hazaribagh or at hill stations.

In addition to the above detail all officers and men of Infantry, stationed in forts, are to be instructed as far as practicable in heavy gun drill.

542. A yearly issue of four rounds of blank ammunition per officer and man instructed, for all descriptions of ordnance, is authorised; but in forts the smaller descriptions of heavy guns should invariably be used for firing, and the issue for the whole of the Infantry in any fort is not to exceed eight hundred rounds or four rounds per when the number instructed to is less than 200.

543. The following rules apply the instruction of the British officers of Native corps; Native regiments.

(a) The instruction of officers, commanding officers and officers second in command excepted, is to be carried on at all stations, at such time and place as may be agreed upon by the officers commanding the Artillery and the Native regiments.

(b) They will be instructed in field gun drill as well as heavy gun drill.

(c) The first course of instruction having been completed, the officers are to continue to be annually exercised in the gun drill for two or three days under the officer commanding the Artillery. Ten rounds of field and five of heavy blank ammunition are allowed for each officer undergoing the course the first time, and two rounds of field for every subsequent course. At stations where the annual practice of Artillery is carried out, the officers should be required to attend and take part in it, whenever the nature of the practice will permit.

544. Instruction in Gunnery is a professional matter, which properly belongs to the department of the officer commanding the Royal Artillery at the station. He will therefore inform the officer commanding the station, whenever he has Instructors and appliances at liberty, and will forward a report of the instruction on the 1st May in each year, through the usual channel for the Commander-in-Chief's information. During the period of instruction four Artillery non-commissioned officers may be appointed at each station to act as Drill Instructors on a staff allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem.

545. All Infantry who have been instructed in heavy gun drill, are to be placed at the disposal of the officer commanding the Artillery, whenever such may be convenient, with the view of their taking part in the drills ordered in para. 533; and these combined drills are to be noted in the annual report on gun drill alluded to in the preceding paragraph.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 10th February 1875.

The undermentioned officer have leave of absence :—

Staff Corps—Major R R Woodhouse, from the 2nd Sept to the 1st Nov 1874 to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Army Medical Department—Surgeon W R Wall, from 15th Feb to 14th June 1875 to Mahableshwur, on urgent private affairs.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GABB—February 10th, at Bombay, the wife of Captain Gabb, 2nd Bombay Cavalry, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIRNEY—February 4th, at Ranikhet, the wife of Major Birney Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

ELDERTON—February 6th, at 39, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, the wife of Colonel Arthur Elderton, Staff Corps, of a son.

SMITH—February 2nd, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the wife of Maxwell Smith, of a daughter.

STEVENSON—February 4th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Captain K F. Stevenson, 38th Regt. N. I., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MACBEAN—MACDOUGALL—February 3rd, at Mooltan, by the Rev Alexander Robinson, A.M., Chaplain, Arthur MacBean, Esq., Tirhoot, to Lizzie, elder daughter of D Macdougall, Esq., of Dunolly, Inverness.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1875.

THE Bombay Town Council refused at its meeting on Tuesday last to endorse Mr. Pedder's suggestion, in his financial letter to the Government of Bombay, that the town duties on Metals and Timber should be abolished, and a duty on Firewood substituted for them. It must not be supposed that, in passing this resolution, the majority of the Council intended to express a distinct and absolute opinion in favour of maintaining such duties as those on Metals and Timber; all that they meant to affirm was that these duties, whatever may be said against them, are at all events less objectionable than the proposed duty on what is generally regarded as a necessary of life. In the course of the short discussion that took place before the resolution was carried Mr Pedder defended his position, first of all, by contending that in Bombay firewood is not a necessary of life, as the poorer classes of the population use other kinds of fuel. To this argument Dr. Blaney replied that the poor would be only too glad to burn firewood instead of cakes of cowdung if they could but get the wood at a reasonable price; and that, as wood is a much more wholesome kind of fuel than the other, especially for cooking purposes, and as the imposition of a duty of an anna or two a candy would, as past experience had proved, have the effect of raising the price several rupees a candy, the Municipality ought to abstain most carefully from taxing an article of consumption which it would be extremely desirable to have brought into more general use. Again, however, Mr. Pedder maintained that the duties on timber and metals fall only on particular branches of trade, and are, therefore, unequal and unjust in their incidence, besides having the objectionable effect of checking the export trade from Bombay of manufactures of furniture, cooking-pots, &c., which cannot compete with similar articles manufactured out of Bombay so long as they are composed of raw materials which have been taxed on being brought into the city. But a closer examination of the case will show that matters would not be mended by substituting a tax on firewood for the duties just referred to. So far as goods manufactured and sold within the limits of the city are concerned, it will be admitted that the workers in wood and metal recover the town duties from their customers; and, as nearly everybody buys furniture and cooking-pots of one kind or another, the burden of the duties is thus distributed pretty equally over the whole population. There remains, therefore, only the objection that as regards the export trade in these manufactures—an insignificant fraction of the whole—the present duties on timber and metals are more onerous than a duty on firewood would be felt to be by Bombay traders. But it would be no great relief to a maker of copper-pots to have a tax taken off the raw material of his trade and placed on the firewood which he and his workpeople consume in their own households, and which is also used as fuel in his workshop. No doubt, it will be contended that the whole amount of the new tax payable in such a case would be less than that of the old, and that therefore the copper-pots could be sold at a lower price. But it must be remarked that the duties which it is proposed to abandon are payable on goods imported and sold in bulk, so that they are scarcely felt by small manufacturers; whereas the duty on firewood—an article which is sold in small quantities by retail dealers—would have the immediate effect of raising the price of fuel by many times the amount of the duty imposed. The chances are, therefore, that taking a duty off copper and putting it on firewood would make copper-pots dearer instead of cheaper, and would therefore in no way benefit the workers and dealers in such goods, while as regards the interests of the rest of the community the proposed change of taxation would be an undoubted evil.

NOT long since the Engineer-in-Chief of the Holkar State Railway brought under the consideration of the Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. D., Railway Branch, the desirability of taking special steps to obtain for the State railways a supply of native skilled labour and supervision, more especially as inspectors of masonry, platelayers, engine-drivers, fitters, and mechanics. It was suggested that a few good sub-overseers from the Thomason College at Roorkee might be attached to open lines of railway and to lines on which platelaying is in progress, and placed under an inspector to learn the work; that others should be put to learn practical stone-cutting and setting, and others be apprenticed in the locomotive shops of the existing railways. It was represented to the Viceroy in Council that, if efficient men could be trained, the advantages would be found in lower salaries, and the power of more constant attention to duty, irrespective of climate, than is generally possible with Europeans.

As the principles involved in this correspondence affect all the Indian railways, both State and guaranteed, we do not hesitate to make public the views of the Government of India on this important subject, more especiaiiy as it concerns the status of the European employés on our lines and is now opening a wide field for the training and utilization of indigenous labor. The Government has long had this subject of training natives for the employments above indicated in view. It states that it is impossible the extension of railways can be carried out so that they may become completely an institution of the country, unless the working in all departments can be conducted by native agency with a moderate amount of European supervision. This end, therefore, is to be arrived at gradually as railways extend. Again, there is an additional reason in the consideration that, taking a wider view of the progress of education in a country, such education is not complete unless a proportion of the population is trained to practical mechanics, and especially the branches of mechanics so largely cultivated in Europe and America in the service of railways. There is no doubt the mere introduction of European skill and European appliances in various manufactures and public works, especially railways, which has taken place to a large extent of late years, does produce an unpremeditated education in mechanics. In this way, with occasional efforts at systematic training, much progress has lately been made. Natives who can manage a steam-engine have, for many years, been found in the capitals of the Presidencies. There are even not a few natives capable of driving a locomotive engine; though many Engineers of experience express doubts whether the nerve and readiness of mechanical resource required to make a good driver are likely to be found largely amongst the natives of India.

The Government of India is of opinion that the time has now arrived to make a systematic attempt to train native engine-drivers and mechanics of all kinds, as well as platelayers, for the service of the State railways, to assist the European agency in this department. In this way a large field of employment will be opened to natives possessed of the necessary qualifications, and the opening of a new source of supply of mechanics for the railways will enable the Government to enlarge the number of those employés at less cost than if the supply were to continue to be restricted to men imported at a heavy cost from England. In regard to platelaying, the Viceroy in Council considers that the object may be attained by allowing to the inspectors on the various State railways an apprentice fee for every native they instruct and turn out as a really qualified foreman platelayer, capable of superintending the maintenance of twenty to thirty miles of railway. The Government of India has directed that the trial of the experiment may be commenced without loss of time. For such men as may qualify, employment on a monthly rate of Rs. 20 and upwards will readily be found. The Director of State Railways has been directed to take action at an early date and decide as to the amount of fee that should be offered. As respects the instruction of natives as enginedrivers, it has been deemed essential that a driver should have served in workshops, and be qualified not merely to keep his engine in good order and drive it, when all goes well, but to find out and rectify anything that goes wrong. Few natives have, as yet, passed from the shops to be drivers, or been employed as such. The Government of India is not disposed to accept the conclusion that this state of things cannot be remedied. With a proper selection of intelligent men, physically fitted for such work, and with careful training both in and out of the shops, a better result may be looked for, more especially with the higher engines and slower speed of the metre gauge lines. It will be very necessary to place the shop-training under men who will take an interest in the result and to select very carefully the shed foreman in view to the introduction of native drivers, so as to ensure a close control over the men, and especially as regards the proper care of their engines.

In connection with the subject generally, it has been suggested that an attempt should be made to train some of the native Sappers and Miners to the duties pertaining to the construction and working of railways. Suitable occupation could be found for them, and in times of peace as well as in war these men might prove of great practical use. The matter has been referred for the consideration of the Military Department. If the idea commends itself to the military authorities, it would be easy to arrange on the State railways for the training of a company, or of a selected portion of each company, in all the special details of railway construction and maintenance, and the Government considers it probable that from amongst such a number of men individuals would be found willing to go through a course of training in workshops and as engine-drivers. In the first discussion on the subject of keeping up in India a staff of unimported engine-drivers, held in 1859 to 1862, the Locomotive Superintendents of other Indian railways were unanimous in advocating the system of taking in country-born lads of European and Eurasian parentage as apprentices in the workshops, and after a period of servitude there selecting some to be brought up as mechanics and others to become firemen and eventually engine-drivers. They also, of one accord, expressed the opinion that, for the heavy responsibility of driving trains on a single line, natives appeared deficient in the judgment, energy, nerve, and self-reliance necessary under difficulties or in emergencies. It must be remembered, however, that this opinion was given at an early stage of railway working in India, when very few natives had received any training, and when those who were employed in the Locomotive department probably came from the sea-port towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. A mixed staff of engine-drivers, formed principally of Europeans and Eurasians, with a reserve of natives to meet any contingencies that may arise, would perhaps be the best plan on which to work for the next few years, the two former being employed chiefly in driving passenger trains, ordinary and special, and the natives in piloting, shunting, driving material and goods trains, and also, when qualified, in occasionally driving ballast trains with coolies, and passenger trains by daylight only.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

SIR JUNG BAHADOOR has, we are sorry to hear, determined to return to Nepal instead of proceeding to England. "The gods" are said to have expressed an opinion that the time for the proposed journey to England was unpropitious; but Sir Jung would hardly have troubled himself about this adverse opinion, or would have found the means to change it, if the shock occasioned by the fall from his horse last Sunday week had not been so severe as to render him physically unfit for going on a long voyage. Mr. Girdlestone, the Resident at the Court of Nepal, will return with Sir Jung to Khatmandoo. The change of plan is not so much to be regretted for Sir Jung's own sake as for that of his sons. He himself, as the papers are always reminding us, has already stood on London Bridge, and he personally had much to risk, and little to gain, by a second journey to England. But it should have been of the greatest advantage to his sons to spend a year or two of their youth in the country which sends forth the rulers of India; and, although Sir Jung talks of resuming his interrupted journey next year, there is no saying what may happen meanwhile to cause it to be again and perhaps finally postponed.

THE Government of India has determined to erect a memorial tablet in the Museum at Calcutta to Dr. Stolickza, who fell a victim last year to his own too ardent pursuit of science on the return journey from Yarkand of Sir D. Forsyth's Embassy. Following out the idea to which he gave expression at the opening of the Calcutta Fine Arts Exhibition—that the Government ought to seize every opportunity of encouraging the growth of painting and sculpture in this country—Lord Northbrook has, we understand, invited first of all the Schools of Art in India to supply an appropriate design for this tablet. The Schools of the three Presidency towns will be allowed to compete, and a prize of Rs. 500 will be given to the artist whose design is selected as worthy to be carried out. If none of the designs sent in are considered up to the mark, outside competition will be invited, but a prize of Rs. 100 will in any case be given to that design from a School of Art which is adjudged the best. We hope, however, that the Schools will not have to undergo this humiliation, but that they will enter into the competition with enthusiasm, and vindicate their usefulness by producing several designs worthy of so good a subject.

BISMARCK'S attempt to dictate the policy to be pursued by the young King of Spain, by saying that the German Empire will not recognise the new Spanish Government unless certain Protestant journals are permitted a freedom which has lately been denied them, is causing a good deal of comment in European circles. Even *Punch* has a gird at the circumstance, and amusingly displays King Alfonso standing in a quandary betwixt the Pope and the German Chancellor.

> "How happy could I be with either
> Were 'tother dear charmer away"

is a couplet which describes his position pat enough. Bismarck has also interfered with the liberty of the English press to some extent, as may be inferred from the following paragraph which has been published by the *London Figaro* :—

> A telegram was published in *The Daily Telegraph* which displeased Prince Bismarck. Mr. Kingston, the Berlin correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph*, was summoned before the Berlin Criminal Court, and asked to tell who had sent the telegram which had been despatched whilst he was absent from Berlin. Mr. Kingston, being an English gentleman, refused to act as an informer, or to betray the business secrets of *The Daily Telegraph*. The Court inflicted a fine of twenty-five thalers. Mr. Kingston appealed, but before the appeal came on, Lord Odo Russell had mentioned the affair, and the new order to appear before the Court was cancelled. Lately, fresh proceedings have been taken, and our countryman will be fined, and perhaps, imprisoned. An alien is bound to obey the law of the country in which he resides. Therefore, if Mr. Kingston has been guilty of any act that is punishable by the German code, the fact of his being an Englishman will not and ought not to save him from conviction and punishment. The German code is harsh and oppressive, but foreigners are subject to its provisions. We make the foregoing statement because a Bismarck organ is trying to confuse a perfectly plain case. Mr. Kingston has not claimed, and does not claim, any immunity on account of his being an alien. His contention is that the German Court has no right to proceed against him in respect to an article published in a London newspaper. To try Mr. Kingston and to punish him for an alleged libel in a London newspaper is a flagrant violation of the law of nations."

It is difficult to know where Bismark's dictations will cease, and the irritation he is contriving to raise everywhere may yet have very serious consequences. If he goes on as he is doing, the world will soon be afraid to peep from between the legs of this Colossus.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* (a paper which used to be well-informed) has written some extraordinary sentences upon the arrest of the Gaekwar. It asks, in order to prove the injustice of the Government of India's proceedings, "If any attempt to poison Colonel Phayre was actually made, who has been tried and condemned for it?" It might wait until the Gaekwar's trial takes place before asking such a foolish question. It is the rule to apprehend people suspected of criminal actions first and try them afterwards, and this is being done in the case of the Gaekwar. The following is the strain in which our contemporary writes, and it must be generally evident that he is declaiming tragically without knowing much about the facts of the case he has undertaken to criticise.

> "Temporary deposition! The thing is a mockery of reason and justice. The princes and people, not of Baroda merely, but of all broad India, will believe that *we* have been the base conspirators—*we* the concoctors of this plot—*we* the contrivers of a transparent scheme to get hold of the revenues of the State of Baroda, and fill our coffers with the wealth of another victim to Imperial cupidity. If there be any truth in these suspicions, as sure as there is a just God in Heaven, we shall rue the day that our greed tempted us to trample the good name of the Empress of India in the dust, dishonour our race, and cover the Christian faith with degradation. That Lord Northbrook should seek to revive the policy of Lord Dalhousie is not astonishing—that he should be premitted to do so by Lord Salisbury and the Home Government must be deeply deplored. It may meet with the approval of the official classes in India, and may be condoned by those who would be horrified at the idea of sanctioning such violence and injustice in a European State; but "the temporary deposition" of the Guicowar and the assumption of the Government of Baroda by Lord Northbrook on the grounds stated in the telegraphic intelligence on which we are commenting, is a scandalous exercise or perversion of power—it is the condonation of a felony in order to seize the felon's purse and enjoy his gains. If it be so, we grieve to hear that her Majesty's arms should be employed in such work, and that such a stain should be cast on the fair fame of the Empress of the East. Since the above remarks were penned, the *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta has sent a telegraphic summary of the Viceregal proclamation, which states that the Guicowar is only suspended in order that there may be a full inquiry into the charges against him, and to give him an opportunity of exculpating himself. This explanation renders the affair less intelligible. We quite despair of understanding why or how the opportunity of exculpation is given by the suspension of the accused from his position. We look in vain of the accounts of this proceeding for the smallest appearance of equitable dealing, and we are bound to say that, so far as the evidence before us goes, there has not been a case made out against the Guicowar which a London police magistrate would accept as basis for the remand of a pick-pocket."

Such foolish writings rival the efforts of the worst native papers in India.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 22ND JANUARY.

ALL political interest during the past few days has centred in the struggle for the leadership of the Liberal party. As I anticipated in my last the two chief candidates have been Lord Hartington and Mr. Forster. Mr. Lowe, Mr. Goschen, and Mr. Childers have only been named to be dismissed, and the claims of Sir W. Harcourt have fallen still more flatly. Mr. Forster's prospects seem also to diminish daily, owing mainly to the attitude of the Nonconformists. The latter have already held meetings at Crewe, at Birmingham, and in London, declaring against the selection of anyone who supported the education policy of Mr. Gladstone's Government. If applied strictly, such language as this would exclude every member who served under the late Prime Minister, though with less effect in regard to such men as Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen, who voted last year against that terrible 25th clause. The Nonconformists would prefer Mr. Forster above all others, if he would only show some sign of repentance, but he does not. In the hour of thankfulness—after the Tory vote had re-elected him for Bradford—he even said a good word for the Established Church, and his last speech on America has given to these gentlemen still greater dissatisfaction. If between now and the 4th of February (when the Liberal party will hold a meeting to choose their man), the Nonconformists cannot select some other person than Mr. Forster, the members of that party will take no part in Lord Hartington's election. They will, however, hold a Caucus in the meantime and decide upon some concerted action. I however think that neither the action of Mr. Geo. Dixon nor of any other Nonconformist leaders will affect the appointment of Lord Hartington. It may seem singular why such a selection is likely, for Lord Hartington has no higher liabilities than Mr. Forster, and his personal bearing is not a whit more agreeable. He, however, happens to possess those negative qualities which are calculated to do no harm, and to represent the reviving Whig interest, and he belongs, also, to the house of Devonshire. He would likewise be willing to work as a subordinate to Lord Granville, who I believe is likely to become the real successor of Mr. Gladstone with a lieutenant in the Commons. Lord Hartington can surely have little hope of ever being selected as Prime Minister, whereas Mr. Forster or any other member of the late Government would regard the Commons leadership as a step to the chief post whenever the Liberals return to office. We must therefore regard the appointment as a "Hartingtonian Septennate." There are many reasons why moderate Liberals will prefer this arrangement. In the first place it will definitely fix upon Lord Granville as the next Liberal Prime Minister; it will be a return to that form of party management which prevailed before the days of Sir Robert Peel and which is far better calculated to keep the Radicals in check than the system of the present generation, whereby the chief of the party is placed in the lower House, and immediately under the pressure of the Radical wing. It will also give them a Whig leader in each house, and moderate Liberalism will have every prospect of maintaining its ascendancy, at least until Lord Hartington's elevation to "another place." In the meantime Radicals and Whigs will have had time to consider their relative positions and to select some other man to take Lord Hartington's place. In view of these arrangements Sir W. V. Harcourt is playing what I suppose his enemies will call a "deep game." Finding that his own claims to leadership have met with no approval, he has given in his adhesion to Lord Hartington, and will doubtless act as his henchman in the hope of meeting with a reward in the next Liberal administration.

All this intrigue and wire-pulling indicates that the Liberal party are still in a sorry plight, and that Mr. Gladstone's withdrawal has placed them still further in the shade of opposition. If internal discord, between Whigs and Radicals, becomes another element in their unhappy constitution, they must calculate on many more years of disappointment. One of the most able politicians whom I know in the House of Commons, and whose influence carries more weight than nineteen-twentieths of his colleagues, assures me that, whoever is chosen leader, nothing can prevent serious internecine quarrels between the two wings of the party; he believes that Mr. Gladstone foresees this and intends coming back again at the head of the Radicals, and converted to views of disestablishment. It is singular how many people regard the proposed appointment of Lord Hartington as but a warming-pan arrangement for the return of the late chief. There is no truth in the statement that Mr. Gladstone has been offered a peerage. It is, however, not improbable that such an offer will be made to Mrs. Gladstone with a reversion to the eldest son.

This crisis in the Liberal ranks respecting the leadership reminds me of an incident in the camp of the enemy which I believe has never before been published. I can, however, vouch for its authenticity. When the late Lord Derby was appointed Premier, and selected Mr. Disraeli as Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader in the Commons, he received a protest from a dozen of the most influential members of his party, nine of whom were peers, stating that if he persisted in that arrangement, and gave Mr. Disraeli such prominence, they would withdraw their support. After two hours' deliberation Lord Derby returned an answer to the effect that if they adopted such a course he must decline to form an administration. The malcontents then gave way, but, on Lord Derby's death, these same or some other aristocrats opposed the appointment of Mr. Disraeli as Premier. The party, however, refused to approve of this objection, and Mr. Disraeli reached the height of his ambition. I mention this circumstance to show that the Tories, too, have not been without their difficulties.

The latest achievement of Mr. Gladstone in the columns of the *Quarterly* (the Tory magazine, strange to say) has not won so much approval as the right honourable gentlemen doubtless desired. It is a savage and virulent attack on the Pope's speeches—worthy doubtless of an Orange lecturer, but utterly below the dignity of a statesman. Nobody, not even the Ultramontanes, assert that the volume of speeches which Mr. Gladstone criticises is infallible. It contains but the utterances of a mortal man intellectually weaker than many of his brethren. Why, therefore, should Mr. Gladstone have slashed and hacked in such a useless cause? His article in the *Contemporary* and his pamphlet on the Vatican decrees had a *bona fide* object, from a political as well as a religious point of view. But the object of this article in the *Quarterly* seems only to let off the right hon. gentleman's indignation against the Roman Catholics. All this will have a very serious influence against Mr. Gladstone if he ever again enters the political arena.

The selection of Don Alfonso for the Spanish throne has been followed by a singular inquiry in relation to his antecedents in this country. Your readers may remember that for a short time before his sudden elevation he was being educated at the Sandhurst Military College. Some grandees of the Spanish Court have been anxious to ascertain what opinion was held of him at that college by his superiors, by the professors, and by his colleagues. The result is exceedingly flattering to the young King. The communication, I may remark, was sent through our Foreign Office to the War Department, by whom it was transmitted to the head of the institution at Sandhurst. In reply the Governor of that place states that His Majesty, his late pupil, was a more than usually promising young man, that he was scrupulously careful to conform to the orders and regulations of the establishment, that he was very diligent in his studies, and that he showed in every way that his education had been well attended to. The Prince, said the Governor, was a good linguist, speaking French and German fluently, and he was making excellent progress with his English. The only drawback which I believe the Governor has thought it necessary to refer to is the young gentleman's rather hasty temper. But as he is amenable to influence and has at his elbow such a good adviser as Colonel de Velasco, the best hopes are entertained of this characteristic being overcome.

We have bad news of Prince Leopold; in fact there is now supposed to be no hope of his recovery. For years, as everybody knows, His Royal Highness has been an invalid, arising from a peculiar physiological defect affecting the cuticle. The blood exudes internally and externally, and the constitution, thus naturally weak, has been rendered still weaker by a recent attack of typhoid at Oxford,—a city which seems just now to be a hotbed of fever. Profound sympathy is felt for the young Prince, who not only possesses all the amiability which distinguishes every member of his family, but is also a very superior man intellectually. Often during his illness, and even during the past week, so ardently is Prince Leopold attached to his studies, that he has read for three or four hours a day. While writing of the Royal family I may mention that the rumour is current in quarters that are usually well informed that a contract of marriage has been entered into between the Princess Beatrice, the Queen's youngest child, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden. The bridegroom-to-be, who is a grandson of the Emperor of Germany, will attain his eighteenth year in July, three months after the young lady who is said to be selected for his bride has celebrated her eighteenth birthday. By this marriage the Princess Beatrice will become niece to her own eldest sister, since her husband is by birth nephew to the Prince Imperial of Germany. As the Royal couple are yet so young it is not expected that the marriage will take place for twelve months at least.

I have already alluded to the keen interest which the Government is developing in the condition of the army. I know that since the Cabinet resumed its winter meetings a very strongly-worded report of a special character, occupying eight or ten pages, has been presented to the Minister for War by the Commander-in-Chief, after a conference between the Duke and the members of his staff. His Royal Highness is anxious that he may not be held responsible for any consequences which may arise from what he deems the present unsatisfactory state of that branch of the service. I believe the points more particulary referred to relate to the system of the reserves (which I have some reason for thinking is denounced as a complete failure), to the payment of the soldiers, which is considered insufficient to compete with the labour market, to the necessity of a severer punishment for deserters, and also to the desirableness of increasing the number of the rank and file. Of course no action has yet been taken on this document, and its very existence I suppose is unknown beyond the circle of a very select few. The fact that it has been presented will, one of these days, cause no little stir. Your readers may form some estimate of the condition of our army at the present moment, when I tell you that the Guards alone are 350 short of their complement and the Artillery 1,500 short. This is a serious fact, especially in the light of a remark I once heard the Duke of Cambridge make in committee of the House of Commons,—that it takes from two and a half to three years to make an artillery-man.

I hear a statement from a good authority to the effect that the defence of the Gaekwar in the impending trial before the Chief Justice of Bengal will be entrusted to Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, should that distinguished advocate be prevailed upon to undertake a journey to the East. In reference to the subject of Baroda I can only repeat what I said last week,—that public opinion seems, on every hand, to approve of the action of the Indian Government.

BOMBAY JURIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The trials of two of the Market peons reported in your paper of yesterday and of this day once more prove the truth of the old adage, "the glorious uncertainty of law." For the last two days the whole town has been startled by the verdict of two different juries on exactly the same evidence. Ali Jamedar has been found "not guilty" by one jury, and Chand Cassum, upon the same evidence, has been convicted by another. Mr. Justice Green, who presides over the present Sessions, made precisely the same observations in the one case that he made in the other; and yet the two juries arrived at diametrically opposite conclusions. The jury that tried Ali said the evidence was not sufficient to sustain the charge of bribery; whereas the other, who listened to half of the same evidence, declared Chand guilty of the same offence. Now which is right? The judge said that he concurred with the verdict of the latter jury,—thereby implying that he did not approve of the decision of the other. And such also is the general verdict of the public.

The time for a revision of the jury lists is drawing nigh; and unless the names of all half-educated and in some instances wholly uneducated Europeans and natives are eliminated, we may often expect a miscarriage of justice in criminal cases.

It is well known that, when a prisoner is on his trial, no question can be asked him, either by the judge, jury, or counsel on either side; and yet a juryman was so ignorant of this common practice that he insisted on putting a question, the other day, to the prisoner before him !

SAPIN.

10th Feb. 1875.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, 4TH FEBRUARY.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA, the Commander-in-Chief, who arrived here, from Rawul Pindee, on Tuesday evening the 2nd instant, reviewed the troops at Meean Meer yesterday and inspected them again during a sham fight to-day. To-day's operations consisted of an attack on the Cantonments of Meean Meer from the direction of Lahore; Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry being engaged. The 1st Punjab Rifle Volunteers formed part of the attacking force. I am not sufficiently acquainted with military matters to be able to give a description of what occurred—but the number of troops engaged, and the character of the field of operations—(a broad open plain cut up by canals, the railway, and walled enclosures and tombs) made the scene a very interesting one. As rain fell yesterday there was less dust than usual too. All was over about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and, after Lord Napier had addressed a few words of encouragement and praise to the Volunteers, the field was quickly cleared. Lord Napier leaves Lahore to-morrow.

The Chief of Jhumkhundee leaves Lahore for Allahabad early to-morrow morning, and from thence is expected to go direct to Bombay, which he will reach about the end of the month.

THE BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

YESTERDAY afternoon the fourth race of the Yacht Club's Regatta was run, resulting in favour of the Wandle, Captain Blackmore's schooner. The race which was undecided by the heat run on the day of the Regatta was for the Silver Cup, and was open to all cutters and schooners belonging to members of the Club, the course being from the Augustus (the flag ship) which was moored nearly opposite the Apollo Bunder, thence round a mark boat stationed between Caranja Shoal and Gull Island, and from thence round the outer light ship back to the starting point, leaving all marks on the starboard hand.

For the original race five boats were entered, but on the present occasion three only ran. They were the Oriental schooner Yacht owned by Captain Henry green flag with harp, the Tiny cutter Yacht owned by Thos. E. Taylor, Esq., red and white (diagonal) flag and the Wandle, Schooner Yacht owned by Captain Blackmore, white pendant with red cross.

The Wandle allowed the other yachts ten minutes each.

At exactly 3 o'clock p. m. the starting gun was fired. The Oriental taking a slight lead with the wind which was blowing very fresh from the N. W. nearly astern, the other boats following her close. After a capital run the boats passed the mark boat in the following order :—

	h.	m.	sec.
Oriental	3	32	40
Tiny	3	37	25
Wandle	3	37	34

The boats now began to feel the full force of the ebb tide, which was running strongly down, and on hauling up for the beat to windward the Oriental walked rapidly away from her competitors, maintaining a good lead until about 5 o'clock, when, in consequence of her having sprung a leak, she dropped her anchor and perforce resigned the contest.

The time of passing the outer light ship was not taken. After a long and tedious sail, the wind having lulled considerably, the Tiny and Wandle arrived at the flag ship with the flood tide in their favour as follows :—

	h.	m.	sec.
Wandle	8	25	34
Tiny	8	33	48

On hearing of the disaster which had occurred to the Oriental, Captain Cooke, who was present as starter and time-taker, sent a tug to her assistance.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, the following cases were tried before Mr. Justice Green and a common jury :—

BIGAMY AND ADULTERY.

Chandrabhaga, woman, was charged with marrying again during the life-time of her former husband without his consent; Chittul Mahadoo was charged with adultery; and Bhaghu Oshanee, with abetting the offence committed by the first accused, who was his daughter and the wife of the second prisoner. Mr. Purcell, instructed by Mr. B. Kirtikur, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, for the defence.

Mr Purcell briefly stated the facts of the case which he said was a somewhat peculiar one, and there were in it some questions of law which would have to be decided by his Lordship. As to the facts, they were few and simple, and the jury would have no difficulty in dealing with them. The first prisoner was married eleven or twelve years ago to the prosecutor, when their ages were four or five and ten or twelve years respectively. The ceremony was not a betrothal, but was a regular marriage ceremony. When the girl arrived at the age of puberty, a quarrel arose between prosecutor and his father-in law. It was the custom of the caste, in cases where the father-in-law presented the ornaments for the bride, that the son-in-law should reside in his house. Accordingly, in this case, the prosecutor made several attempts to go and reside with his father-in-law Bhaghu, who, however, refused to allow him. Bhaghu then brought his daughter to Bombay and had her married to the second prisoner; and they had latterly lived in Bombay as man and wife. For the defence, a custom would probably be set up, namely that such second marriages were very frequent in the caste. To the European members of the jury the supposed custom would appear to be a very peculiar one; but it was sufficient for the purposes of the prosecution to say that it was foreign to the Hindoo law and would be no excuse whatever for the offence committed by the prisoner. Perhaps the young persons, the first and second prisoners, did not know it was an offence they were committing; and therefore the marriage ceremony was performed with some degree of publicity. Still, however, what they did was no excuse in law, and his Lordship would deal with that question.

Akula Papdoo said :—I am a Camatee by caste, and a bricklayer by profession, and reside at Ghorenuddy, a few miles from Poona. I know the third prisoner, a gardner. I was married to the first prisoner, the daughter of the third, when I was about thirteen or fourteen years and the first prisoner was about four or five years of age. I lived in the house of the third prisoner seven or eight years, after which he turned me out of the house. Since then I have made many attempts to return to the house of my father-in-law, who, however, said "I don't want you." I then applied to the caste, and at a meeting held at my request, my father-in-law was told by the caste to take me back to his house. This occurred about three years ago. Another meeting of the caste was held about a year ago, when the caste again told the third prisoner to take me back to his house. He refused to do so, and went away. Some time afterwards, I received information that the first prisoner had come with her grandmother to Bombay. The third prisoner followed them. It was not with my consent that the second prisoner married the first.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hart—I did not leave my father-in-law's house of my own free will. I went and lived with my brother and mother. I don't know that the third prisoner lent my brother Rs 100 in order to induce me to go and live with my father-in-law. My father-in-law paid the expenses of my marriage, and it is the custom of my caste, when the father-in-law pays the marriage expenses, that the son-in-law should go and reside with him. At my brother's request, I went to live with my brother-in-law, but he said he did not want me. It is not the custom in my caste, when a husband leaves the wife, that the latter might marry another. I do not know of any instance. (Mr. Hart mentioned many instances of re-marriage in the caste when the husband deserted the wife.) I do not know any of the parties whose names you mention; or that they married again during the life-time of their former husbands or wives. My brother died ten or eleven years ago and his widow Mahadee married Bateela Jangoo, who is alive. I do not know that Mahadee came to Bombay and married another man two years ago in the life-time of Bateela. I came to Bombay five or six months ago. I never was visited and never saw Mahadee in Bombay. I do not know that my caste in Bombay is divided into two sections.

Re examined—I do not know an instance in my native village of a wife marrying again during the life-time of her husband without his consent.

Several other witnesses were called for the prosecution. One of them, a leading member of the caste, materially corroborated the case for the defence by mentioning numerous instances in which women, deserted by their husbands, married again during the life-time of the latter without even the formality of a release. Releases were given only in cases where the wives returned their ornaments to their husbands.

Mr. Hart, in addressing the jury for the defence, said that there was a recognised custom of the caste to which the prisoners belonged, that, in case of desertion by a husband, the wife was at liberty to re-marry without a release. A release was given only when the wife returned the ornaments which had been presented to her at her marriage. It was beyond a doubt that in Bombay such a custom prevailed in the caste. The existence of such a custom told very much in favour of the prisoners, who, the learned counsel submitted, could not have celebrated the second marriage with a guilty knowledge. Referring to a case reported in the 5th Bombay High Court Reports, p. 171, and other cases, the learned counsel said the main question for the jury to consider was whether the prisoners, in celebrating the second marriage, believed that they were justified in doing so by the custom of the caste. The muccadum of the caste gave numerous instances of such second marriages being celebrated and recognised in the caste without even a release. There was one most important point to which the learned counsel was bound to call attention. The prosecution, to his great surprise, did not call the second priest who officiated at the marriage of the prosecutor, and the reason probably was that, before the magistrate, the priest stated most unequivocally that the custom to which he (Mr. Hart) had alluded was a recognised custom of the caste in Bombay.

Mr. Purcell briefly replied on the cases referred to by the learned counsel for the defence, arguing that the custom set up by the defence, if it was good in fact, was decidedly wrong in law.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, remarked that the question for the jury to consider was similar to that put to the jury in the case tried before Sir Richard Couch, Bombay High Court Reports, whether the prisoners, in celebrating the marriage, had a *bona fide* belief that they were at liberty, according to the custom of the caste, to celebrate it? As far as the second prisoner was concerned, there was no evidence to show any guilty knowledge on his part. The paper writing executed by the third prisoner to the second, at the celebration of the second marriage, recited that he had failed in repeated attempts to lure the prosecutor back to his house to reside there permanently as his son-in-law; and that on a complaint made by him to the caste that the prosecutor refused to live with his wife, the caste had authorised him to do what he thought proper. Under those circumstances, it was for the jury to say whether the prisoners believed *bona fide* that they were at liberty, according to the custom of their caste, to celebrate the second marriage.

The jury, without retiring for consultation, returned a verdict of not guilty; and the prisoners were discharged.

THE case against the remaining nineteen prisoners in the Market Frauds case will be tried to-day.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

HOLKAR'S INTENDED VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, 10TH FEBRUARY.

The Maharaja Holkar is expected to arrive in Calcutta on the 22nd inst.

RECOVERY OF TRAVANCORE'S JEWELS.

The Maharaja of Travancore's jewels have been recovered and the thieves apprehended.

A EULOGY ON COLONEL DALTON.

Sir Richard Temple officially records in the warmest terms his high appreciation of the services for more than thirty-three years of Colonel Dalton, Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, who is about to quit India finally. Colonel Dalton's service in India was twice specially extended by the Secretary of State.

THE MURDER OF MR. READE.—TRIAL AND SENTENCE OF THE MURDERER.

ALLAHABAD, 10TH FEBRUARY.

Mr. Reade's murderer was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge at Muttra on Tuesday. A light blow given the previous night was the cause of the murder. Nobody else was implicated.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE.

PARIS, 9TH FEBRUARY.

At the elections for the Departments of "Seine et Oise" and "Cotes du Nord" the Republican candidates have succeeded in obtaining majorities over the Bonapartists.

SPAIN.

MADRID, 9TH FEBRUARY.

Advances of the royal troops against Estella have been checked and operations suspended.

TAXATION IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, 10TH FEBRUARY.

A Committee of Ways and Means in Congress have agreed upon a draft tariff for taxing cotton and woollen manufactures, iron, steel and sugar but leaving tea and coffee untaxed.

LONDON, 9TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with prices barely supported.

The London Cotton Market has been very dull.

Fair Dhollera, 5½d.

The Manchester Market has been flat with little doing.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 3d.
8½ lbs. do.	8s. 6d.
40s Mule Twist	1s.
3 per cent. Consols for account	92⅝
5 „ French Rente 1872	102
Bar Silver	57¼

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal—Acton, Arethusa and Hindoo.

Arrival—J. C. Stephenson.

HER Majesty's troop ship Euphrates arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from England.

A CONTEMPORARY announces that Mr. Justice Macpherson officiates as Chief Justice of Bengal until the arrival of Mr. Garth.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* regrets to state that the health of General Sir Hope Grant has not been very satisfactory lately, and that the gallant officer has been in London for medical advice, and is likely to be absent for some time from the camp at Aldershot.

THE Queen, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, has granted a pension of £50 a year to the widow of Giovanni Battista Falcieri, the faithful servant of Lord Byron, celebrated in the writings of the poet, as well as in those of Moore, Rogers, and Shelley, by the name of "Tita."

SMALL-POX is reported to be prevalent in the town and suburbs of Calcutta. Several cases have been brought to the notice of the authorities. The disease is at present said to be confined to the northern division of the town, Fenwick Bazar section in the southern, and Ekbalpore in the suburbs.

COLONEL MEADOWS TAYLOR, C.S.I., is an indefatigable *litterateur*. He has scarcely finished those delightful sketches of camp life in India which have been appearing in the *Oriental Magazine* than a new story, "A Noble Queen," is announced on his behalf. This romance will appear in the *Overland Mail*.

THE Duke of Connaught arrived at Alexandria on Saturday afternoon, January 16, and left for Cairo. The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—The Khedive has been making great preparations to give a suitable reception to the Duke of Connaught. He will arrive at the end of the first quail flights, but may have good sport with snipe and wild fowl, and, under any circumstances, he may be certain of fine weather.

THE distinguished-service reward lately held by Colonel W. K. Stuart, C.B., retired full-pay, 86th Regiment, has been given to Major-General J. B. Creagh, half-pay, 48th Regiment; and Lieutenant-Colonel J. Robinson, pay-master, half-pay, late of a recruiting district. The distinguished-service reward which was rendered disposable on Lieutenant-General Raymond's appointment to the colonelcy of the 67th Regiment, has been awarded to Colonel A. Mackenzie, C.B., 78th Highlanders.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* has obtained the welcome news from Mandalay that "the first European had passed safely through from China to Bhamo, Mr. Margary, of the Chinese Consular Service, arrived at Bhamo on the 17th ultimo after a most successful journey through China, starting from Shanghai, and traversing the province of Kweichow, thence by Yunanfoo, Talifoo, and Momein to Bhamo. The British Mission was to leave Bhamo on the 23rd idem, following the Sawaddy route. Everything so far is most satisfactory."

THE *Academy* states that Dr. Andreas, who left in January, and who is employed by the German Government on a scientific exploring expedition to Persia, will first proceed to Shiraz, where he will be joined by a photographer. Dr. Andreas will then explore the province of Khuzistan, the ancient Susina. This region includes the sites of Susa, of many Sassanian ruins and inscriptions, and the scene of the first victorious campaign of Ardshir Babegan. It is probable, that, after completing his investigations in Khuzistan, Dr. Andreas will extend his travels to the unvisited city of Lar in Fars.

MAJOR GENERAL M. S. H. LLOYD, Major unattached, died on Sunday, Jan. 10th. General Lloyd served in the campaign of 1815, and was present at the battle of Waterloo, the taking of Cambray, and the capture of Paris; was employed at the end of 1826 in a campaign against the Rajah of Kolapore; in the campaign in the Southern Mahratta Country in 1844, including the storming of Punella, and in that in the Concan in 1845. He joined the army December 16, 1813; became Lieutenant March 2, 1815, Captain September 13, 1835, Major November 9, 1846, Lieutenant-Colonel June 20, 1854, Colonel March 14, 1859, and Major-General October 24, 1872.

THE *Pioneer* speaks as follows regarding Mr. Malcolm Reade, Assistant Settlement Officer of Muthra whose murder by his servant was communicated by telegraph and published by us on Tuesday. Mr. Reade came out to the country in September 1866. He was a most promising young officer, zealous to a degree, and devoted so exclusively to his work that he voluntarily resigned all participation in the pleasures of European society, of which both a cultivated nature and a liberal education well fitted him to be a favorite member. He was selected a year or two ago to be an Assistant Secretary in the Board of Revenue, where he was, after a few months, promoted to be Assistant Settlement Officer in the Muthra district, in which capacity he had already earned high commendation from his official superiors. Mr. Reade was the nephew of one of the most distinguished civilians of the North-West Provinces, as also of the well known author, Mr. Charles Reade.

THE following letter is published in the *Times* money article of January 16:—

> January 15th.
>
> Sir,—We beg space in your columns to warn shippers to the East of the dangerous position in which they may be placed through a decision recently delivered by a Bombay court of law.
>
> Some cargo shipped by a steamer via the Canal under a bill of lading signed by the charterer's shipping clerk, (who held the captain's authority to sign) was imperfectly delivered. The consignee sued the captain of the vessel and was nonsuited, owing to the defence set up that the captain, not having signed the bill of lading, could not be held responsible.
>
> "It is possible that the amount at stake in this particular case may be so small that the plaintiffs may not care to go to the expense of an appeal. In the meantime, shippers and banks had better be warned that bills of lading, unless signed by the captain personally, are liable to be repudiated in Bombay.
>
> "We believe that shippers seldom look to the signature of bills of lading, as they assume that the signature is authorized; and it only requires a warning, by your favour, to prevent serious doubt being cast on the value of what has hitherto been a readily negotiable document.

THE proposal to abolish the regimental Paymasters and substitute a civilian sub-department *de comptabilite*, so much in favour with certain active persons at the War Office, has, the *Army and Navy Gazette* has reason to believe, been squashed—shall we add, for the time?—and another of the "civilisation" projects which have been so urgently pressed on the consideration of the authorities has thus been defeated. Now, it may be a matter for contention one way or another that the institution of Paymasters is a bad one; but we know its defects, at all events, and we have no evidence at all from our own experience, or from that of any army, of the results of a pure financial non-military system of pay-clerks, without any regimental attachments or connection. The approach to a different system from that which prevailed in the King's service, in the old Company's Army, did not produce much benefit. Among some of the uses of the present system should be included, we think, the means of providing for deserving officers fit for the work, by the exclusion of civilians without military claims.

THE *Times* gives the following account of the origin of Mr. Kingsley's illness:—About a week before Christmas Day he received a chill from the intensely cold weather then prevailing, cough and fever supervened, and it was speedily found that one lung was the seat of an acute attack of inflammation. Unfortunately, this lung had scarcely recovered from the injurious effects of pleurisy which befell Canon Kingsley last June on the occasion of his passage over the Rocky Mountains, when it is said his life was in considerable danger. Thus the new acute disease falling on the organ, weakened and imperfectly acting from the effects of the former inflammation, has told with more than usual evil influence. On Tuesday, Jan. 19, Sir William Gull went to Eversley by the desire of the Prince of Wales, and held a consultation with Mr. Haynes, the surgeon in attendance, as to Canon Kingsley's condition. The report made was that though the Canon was severely prostrated from extensive inflammation of the right lung (pleuropneumonia), the acuter symptoms were diminishing, and there was a fair hope that his strength might rally. On Thursday, Jan. 21, he was reported to be very much weaker.

MR. LOWE has replied in the *Times* to Lord Russell's criticisms, in his recently published "Recollections," on the motives of those who, Mr. Lowe says, "will doubtless be known in history, and may therefore be best described now as the inmates of the Cave of Adullam." Mr Lowe says he was impelled by an honest conviction not lightly taken up, and still retained, to oppose the lowering of the franchise. His sole object was to postpone the question till the country had been consulted on a measure so momentous, so utterly irrevocable, and so certain, as he thinks, to lead to wider and more sweeping change. Mr Lowe continues:—

> I did not wish to overthrow the Government unless such a step was necessary for the delay which I had desired. When the opinion of the country had been declared I was ready to submit without further opposition. I believed that by the course I took I cut myself off altogether from the legitimate ambition of holding high office. I declined an overture from the late Lord Derby, and certainly had not the least right to expect the kind and generous treatment which I received from Mr. Gladstone on the formation of the late Ministry. As far as the object which I had in view was concerned we succeeded. I leave the Conservative party, in whom by general consent is vested the monopoly of defending us against dangerous innovation, to explain how that success was turned into disaster and defeat. I think I have shown that I was neither "timid" nor "selfish," neither worthy of "pity," "indignation," or "contempt." Will Lord Russell allow me to suggest to him that, while thus lavishing the harshest imputations in the coarsest language on others he would do well to take a little more care of his own reputation? He might, for instance, instead of denouncing me as a "bandit" for helping to break up a Government to which I did not belong, have condescended to explain the motives which induced him in January, 1855, to break up a Government to which he did belong by a furious and unexpected denunciation in the House of Commons of acts for which he was responsible on the crisis of a disastrous war when patriotism imperiously demanded the show at least of concord and unanimity; and he might at the same time have refuted the very serious imputations which compelled him to resign the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies in the following year.

THE *Times*, in a leading article on the Sampson case, says that the evidence of Baron Grant revealed relations between him and its "late employe" which it received with "mingled astonishment and indignation." "Whether" (the *Times* adds) "Baron Grant hoped for anything and whether he got anything, we do not inquire But this much we do feel at liberty, and indeed under the necessity, to say, that in allowing himself to enter into such relations of obligation to a financial agent Mr. Sampson betrayed the unbounded trust that had been reposed in him, and that, had any knowledge of these transactions reached us, there would have been long since a change in the authorship of the money articles of the *Times*. The honour and independence of this paper must ever be above suspicion, and the humiliation we have suffered is hard to bear—a hardship compared with which the damages that have been awarded to Mr. Rubery are as a feather in the air." Mr. Sampson has addressed letters to the papers defending himself against the imputations made on his character during the trial. In one of these he asserted that his intention to retire from the *Times* was long known to his friends, and was "notified" many months before he was aware of the nature of the Rubery action. With reference to this latter statement, the *Times* published on Wednesday a letter from its solicitor, Mr. F. L. Soames, stating that Mr. Sampson's resignation, though antecedent to the disclosure of the pecuniary transactions between him and Baron Grant, was not the purely spontaneous act which his words suggest, but took place, as correspondence in Mr. Soames's possession proves, "under circumstances of considerable pressure." To this letter no reply has been published.

THE essay on the personal character of the Pope in the new number of the *Quarterly Review*, which is attributed to Mr. Gladstone, contains a singularly vivid and suggestive picture of the growth of his Holiness's faith in his own infallibility, under the influence of flatterers and toadies. In reading this passage it is impossible to resist the reflection that much of it applies to Mr. Gladstone himself, and to his vain attempt to lead the Liberal party, not as a man among men, but as an inspired Pontiff interpreting the decrees of Heaven We have a description of a man, "of a regular and simple life, endowed with devotional susceptibilities, wholly above the love of money, and with a genial and tender side to his nature," who "without wide information or experience of the world, without original and masculine vigour of mind, without political insight, without the stern discipline that chastens human vanity, and without mastery over an inflammable temper, is placed on the pinnacle of ecclesiastical [political] power. . . . He was and is surrounded by flatterers, who adroitly teach him to speak their words in telling him that he speaks his own, and that they are the most wonderful words ever spoken by man. Having essayed the method of governing by [Liberal] ideas and promises," he exhibits "a sad incompetency to control the chargers he had harnessed to his car. . . . As he rises higher into the regions of transcendental obscurantism, he departs by wider and wider spaces from the living intellect of man; he loses province after province"—that is election—"he generates schism after schism." And just as, in the one case, "the crowning achievement of the Vatican Council and its decrees is followed, in the mysterious councils of Providence, by the passing over, for the first time in history, of his temporal dominions to an orderly and national Italian kingdom, and of a German Imperial Crown to the head of a Lutheran king, who is the summit and centre of Continental Protestantism," so, in the other case, the Liberal party is broken in pieces, and their opponents established in power. "But what then? His clergy have made him 'The Infallible'; and they have promised he shall be made 'The Great' although the mass of the British nation repudiates him more eagerly and resolutely than it has done [any one] for many generations." It is a pity, perhaps, that Mr. Gladstone did not at an earlier period study the career of the Pope for his own advantage.

BOMBAY.

THE SPINNING MILLS SMOKE CASE.—The counsel on both sides agreeing, this case has been postponed until noon on Wednesday the 17th instant.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—On Tuesday evening three officers, 116 men, and eight women belonging to a European corps disembarked at the Carnac Bunder and proceeded by train to Deolalee.

ROWELL V. MOWJI.—This case, which should have come on in the Small Cause Court yesterday, was postponed until the 22nd instant owing to the absence of one of the witnesses, Mr. Ridgworth, who is to be examined by a commission.

THEFT OF A CAP.—Heeralal Bulboosing was convicted yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of having stolen a gold embroidered cap belonging to one Jeewan Mookar, and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—Before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, a man named Tattia Bowanee was brought up on three charges of theft, the things stolen being articles of wearing apparel belonging to three different parties. The prisoner was convicted on all the counts and sentenced, in each case, to six weeks' hard labour.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Rev. Father Rimington M.A. will commence his course of Sermons this evening. The Lecture will be delivered at 6 o'clock, as quite distinct from the Prayers, which follow at 6-45, and to which people can remain or not, as they feel disposed. The bell will ring for a few minutes between the Lecture and the Prayers.

DACOITIES IN SIND:—Four robberies were recently committed at Shikarpore in one night by a notorious character. Among the articles he robbed was some wearing apparel belonging to the Collector of that place The thief was apprehended the same night by a police havildar, and placed the following morning before the Magistrate, who sentenced him to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the police were called in to see a Parsee, named Pestonjee Furdonjee, who was reported to be very ill. On repairing to his house they found the man somewhat intoxicated and suffering apparently from the effects of poison. They removed him to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, where he confessed that he had taken arsenic. His reason for seeking to put an end to himself is not known.

AN APPLICATION.—A Hindoo appeared before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, and applied for a note from His Worship to the Superintendent of the Jail to be permitted to see his relative, who had been sentenced by the Sessions Court, to three months' imprisonment. His Worship referred him to the Superintendent. The applicant said that the usual rule, permitting people to visit their relatives in Jail on Fridays, had been suspended for three months, as a wall was being built in the Jail premises!

THE MOHURRUM.—In response to an invitation from Mr. Edginton, acting Commissioner of Police, more than 200 of the Mussulman inhabitants of Bombay met on Sunday last at the Mazagon Police Office in reference to the preservation of the public peace during the present Mohurrum holidays. Mr. Edginton delivered a very practical address on the occasion, advising the Mussulmans to behave peaceably with the rest of the inhabitants and the police, assuring them that if they did not molest the police, the police would not molest them in any way in the celebration of their festivities.

THE SAGAMORE CASE.—At the Court of Small Causes yesterday, before Mr. Spencer, the Third Judge, Mr. Turner appeared for a seaman named Weekes and claimed Rs. 40, the amount of wages due by Captain Wood, of the American ship Sagamore, to his client. Mr. Payne, on behalf of the captain, stated that, so far from any wages being due to the plaintiff, the latter owed the ship £1-11-6. He had, moreover, with the other seamen, signed a receipt for his salary. His Worship thought he had no jurisdiction in the case, as the American Consul had already settled it. Mr. Turner replied that the Court had After hearing the remarks of the counsel for the plaintiff, who went into the facts of the case which have already appeared in the report of the trial in the Senior Magistrate's Court, and after hearing also Mr. Payne's remarks, His Worship dismissed the case.

THE ADVENTURES OF A POLICE CONSTABLE.—Some years ago, a constable of police at Bombay named Wain-wright was dismissed from the force, it is said, on account of indebtedness. He travelled to Aden and was employed in a similar capacity in the Aden police. Last week he found it necessary to return to Bombay in his official capacity in charge of a prisoner, and was to have left for Aden in three or four days. His return was hailed as a god send by a Marwarree creditor, who had got a decree against Mr. Wainwright some years ago for Rs. 240, but was unable to execute it in consequence of his sudden departure from Bombay. The 'cute Marwaree had a private consultation with a bailiff of the Small Causes Court, and the result was that in a short time Mr. Wainwright found himself detained in the custody of the bailiff. The important question for the puzzled police constable was, how to get out of the clutches of the bailiff. He hit upon an expedient and succeeded. He took the bailiff to the house of a Parsee gentleman whom he knew formerly; the debt was paid; and Mr. Wainwright was again a free man. He was not slow to take advantage of his altered position, and started for Aden, we learn, on Monday last,—not particularly pleased with his adventure with the Bombay bailiff.

THEFT BY A EUROPEAN.—A man named Frank Wood, of a somewhat respectable exterior, was convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday, of having stolen a silver watch, valued at Rs. 50, belonging to Mr. A. Patterson, a fitter in the G. I. P. Railway. The theft was committed on the 10th July 1874. It appeared from the evidence that, on that date, the prisoner was in the company of the prosecutor and another named Hay, at the prosecutor's residence at Berkeley Place. After they had separated, the prosecutor, Mr. Patterson, missed his watch and gave information to the police, when Mr. Inspector Boorer made enquiries, and searched the rooms in Trimmer's Hotel, Byculla, where the prisoner and Hay resided. Both these men denied all knowledge of the watch. The matter ended here for a time, but on Tuesday the prosecutor was informed by a man named Rodgers, a signaller in the Government Telegraph office, that the watch was mortgaged by the prisoner to a Marwaree in Bhendy Bazaar. He mentioned this to Mr. Inspector Sweeney, and the watch was recovered. The Marwaree stated that the article had been pledged to him by the prisoner for Rs. 25, and showed a stamped receipt in Wood's handwriting. In his defence the prisoner stated that the watch did belong to Patterson, and that he had taken it away as the prosecutor was in liquor at the time and incapable of taking care of such a valuable article. He had, therefore, relieved him of it with the full intention of returning it, which intention was unfortunately frustrated by the circumstance that he was out of funds. In convicting the prisoner the magistrate remarked, that he was disposed to put the most charitable construction upon the prisoner's statement, as the complainant was not in a state of sobriety when this occurred. The prisoner was exposed to a temptation which he was not strong enough to resist. The taking away of the watch and its subsequent detention constituted the offence with which the prisoner was charged, and under all the circumstances of the case His Worship would not feel justified in passing upon him a less punishmet than three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE AMERICAN GLASS BLOWERS.

The really elegant entertainment provided by Mr. and Mrs. Woodroffe is deserving of more than passing notice. The Exhibition was honoured on Tuesday evening by the presence of His Excellency the Governor and staff. The Hall was more than half filled, but to our way of thinking it should instead have been crammed. Mr. Woodroffe went through very much the same operations connected with his art that we described on a previous occasion, and, if anything, a little beyond them. Judging from appearances there was not a more attentive spectator or listener than Sir Philip Wodehouse. He appeared to evince the liveliest interest in the proceedings. A very large proportion of the visitors were natives, many of whom seemed to look upon the articles manufactured as the result of necromancy. One thing in particular seemed to excite their special wonder, namely a glass tube, partially filled with water, and from which the air had been exhausted. The water in the tube boils in a few seconds by the heat of the hands alone. This, a simple fact in physics, seemed to be altogether beyond their comprehension, though we have little doubt that there were many B. A. men amongst them. Mrs. Woodroffe constructs a variety of articles, very pleasing to the eye during the evening, and many of these are distributed as prizes at the close of the entertainment. She also secured a little pin money by the sale of them to native gentlemen, who positively thronged the table at which she was engaged, though, true to their nature, they fairly disgusted the lady in their attempts to cheapen her pretty little creations. The steam engines were in full operation throughout the evening, as also a fountain served by one of them, and as we said before, these are of themselves a striking feature of Mr. Woodroffe's exhibition. It is now some 8 years since he first constructed them in America and he has carried them with him almost all over the world. This at first sight of the fragile erection would seem to be all but impossible, but the secret lies in the fact that they are entirely taken to pieces before being packed for moving. Most unhesitatingly we can say that this exhibition is worthy of extensive patronage.

THE BOMBAY DIOCESAN SCHOOL.

ON Monday afternoon last, a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the Diocesan School in Love Lane to witness the annual distribution of prizes to the boys and girls of the school. The Hon. Mr. Gibbs presided. Among those present were:—The Hon. Mr. Justice West; the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey and Mrs. Pinhey; the Rev. G. C. Reynell and Mrs. Reynell; Captain and Mrs. Babington; Professor Oxenham; Professor Hathornthwaite; Dr. Keilhorn; the Rev. W. L. Onslow; the Rev. Luke Rivington; the Rev. D. C. Boyd; the Rev. F. L. Sharpin and Mrs. Sharpin, and many others.

The proceedings were opened by the Rev. G. C. Reynell making a statement regarding the condition of the school. The school, he said, now contained 52 boys and 29 girls. They had been examined by the Rev. Mr. Sharpin in Scripture, and he found that they answered the questions put to them well and intelligently. The school had been examined by the Government Inspector, and a grant-in-aid of Rs. 169 given.

The names of the successful pupils were then read out by the Rev. J. C. Hinkson, the Principal of the Institution, and the prizes were given to the pupils as they came forward by Mrs. Douglas.

The following is a list of the pupils to whom prizes were given:—

Matriculation.—Edwards, Geo.; Standard VIII.—Rowland, Wm.; Standard VII.—Veers, R.; Standard VI.—Smith, Clarence, Rowland, Mary; Standard V.—Mayers, Wm.; Standard IV.—Adams, W.; Rowland, Clara; Standard III.—McKenzie, Donald; Walker, Fanny; Standard II.—Hussey, Walter; Peters, Grace; Standard I.—Walker, Richard; O'Brien, Alice. Holy Scripture—Boys.—I. Smith, Clarence, II. McKenzie Donald. Girls.—I. Rowland, Clara. II. McKenzie, Annie. Music.—(Given by Mr. Mull, TIMES OF INDIA)—McKenzie, Anne. Needlework I. (Given by Mrs.Reynell)—Rowland Mary. II. (Given by boarders)—O'Brien, Mary—III. (Given by Mrs. Whitaker)—McKenzie, Annie.

The Hon. Mr. Justice West then said that he had arrived just in time to be put in the position of saying something on the proceedings of the day, of which he had barely been a witness at the eleventh hour. He would say first of all how happy he was to see so many ladies and gentlemen of this city taking so much interest in this institution as to be present that day by honouring it with the interest they felt in it, and encouraging those children whose future in life depended so largely on the progress they were to make in this institution, and whose progress in the institution must depend to a great extent on the sympathy and encouragement they met with in the society amongst whom their lot was cast. These children laboured under many disadvantages. When they looked back to their own childhood how great was the disadvantage of all children brought up here at a distance from the centres of civilisation, and from all those humanising influences that flowed in upon them in happy England or Ireland. These children, in whose welfare they had met to show their interest, laboured under great disadvantages in that respect, and as they did so their interest in them should be correspondingly increased, and those of them who had known the benefits of education when they were young should show their gratitude to that kind Providence which had done so much for them by exerting all their influence and putting all their efforts into the scale, and thus procuring something like similar advantages to those who were in some degree dependent on them. They must be a pattern to these children, and must also stimulate them, and afford them so far as they could the means of pushing forward their education, both by their personal exertions and, where the need arose, by their purses. He was happy to see that this year something had been done towards the pushing on of the boys towards the matriculation standard. There was not so much progress as he would have liked to have seen, but a commencement had been made, and consideration must be made for the great disadvantages under which the school had laboured during the last year. A frequent change of masters had induced changes of system, and the pupils had suffered in consequence. He trusted, however, that now through their labours and exertions something had been done towards putting the school on a good footing, and if he lived till next year he hoped to have to congratulate them on the progress they had made. They must take for their motto "*Tenax propositi*" (stick to your point). That was the way to get on in the world. That was the way to form their character, and in their studies it must be begun. They should second the efforts of their masters by sticking to whatever they took up. They should measure their own minds, that was the first preliminary, and not take up fifty things when they felt they could only do twenty, but take up twenty and stick to them. They would thus be forming their character all the time. The English owed their position in India not to their being much cleverer than the Hindoos, or to their superior intellectual endowments, but to the character formed under Christian influences and their past national history. It was now, during the short time they were at the school, that they (the children) had to form their character. If they wanted encouragement they should look only at the history of any one year. Take, for instance, the past year, and consider the noble conduct of the men who commanded the two ships that were lost, the La Plata and the Cospatrick. This was the kind of character they should endeavour to foster in themselves, and whenever they found in the course of their reading any character like this they should cling to it and let it animate their souls What men had done before, they could do now. They should bear these words in mind (they were meant for their good) that when they met again next year those who felt so much interest in their welfare might have the pleasure of congratulating them and their masters on the marked advancement they had made. Then turning to the ladies and gentlemen, the Hon. Mr. West said he hoped their interest in the institution, manifested by their coming there, would not die out with that day. He hoped their visits would not be confined to occasions of this kind, but that now and then some of them would visit the institution just to see how the children brought up there were getting on. Nothing would be a more welcome stimulus to the exertions of the teachers and the taught. He would also ask them all, so far as they could personally, both by their purses and by their influence, to further the scheme for an endowment fund which would place the institution on a permanent footing. He would not occupy their time longer. He believed any commendation of this institution to their interest was needless, yet these few words he had thought it his duty to offer. To all the boys and girls of the institution he would say—go on, set your standard high and strive vigorously to attain it—and even if they did not attain the highest point they would yet attain a point which would be satisfactory to their friends and a blessing to themselves. He had one further observation to make, and that was that they owed their best thanks to the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs for presiding, and to Mrs. Douglas for kindly assisting in presenting the different prizes that had been given away. They also owed their best thanks to the ladies and gentlemen present, and he hoped the boys and girls, for whose benefit they had come, would give them a good round of applause. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs begged to return thanks on behalf of Mrs. Douglas and himself for the kind welcome given them that evening. It was now about ten years since he had first been connected with the Diocesan Board of Education, and he remembered the school which had grown up into the present institution. It was a very small school then, and it had had its ups and its downs. It was only, however, since 1866 that any absolute necessity had been felt for schools of this nature. It was only then, when large numbers of their countrymen began coming out to this country, who were unable to send their children home to be educated, that it was found there was an absolute necessity for systematising the education of the European children of the country, and this led the late Bishop Harding, in connection with several other gentlemen, to found a Diocesan Board of Education. He thought that those who had had the experience of being connected with the board during the last ten years must all have felt that they were trying an experiment. They had had their drawbacks, and at one time the school could not have been kept in existence were it not that the present Bishop had actually come to the school and taught day by day, and taken the place of the head master. He mentioned these facts in order that they might consider it a matter of congratulation that the board had been able to get out from home a clergyman who had taken his degrees at one of their Universities as Principal of the institution, and he thought they would agree with him that the school had not begun any former year with such favourable prospect as the present year. He had been requested to bring to their notice that the teaching staff was now in a better condition than it had ever been before, and the want that existed now was not that of more teaching power, but of more pupils in order that the teaching power might have full force. It would be a good thing if the friends of the Church of England would do their utmost to increase the number of pupils. If the number of pupils were increased it would have this advantage that they would be able to divide the boys' school and the girls' school, and the result would be that both would work far better than they had done before. With regard to the main point, namely the funds, he was happy to say that the school was at present in a fair way. Not in such a good way as they could wish it, but he trusted that from the endowment fund which had been started lately, there would soon be a permanent endowment. In conclusion the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs claimed a holiday for the boys and girls—which he said he believed he had a right to do. (Applause.)

Mr. Hinkson then told the pupils that they would have a holiday on the following day, and the proceedings ended.

SLIPS OF THE PEN.—In dramatic as well as other literature slips of the pen often lead to laughable blunders. Here is one. In the manuscript copy of *Oscar and Malvina* "Chorus of Bards and Peasants" was converted into "Chorus of *Birds and Pheasants*." In the character of Whimsi also in the *Cabinet* he asks "What! Do you take me for a post, a porter, or a running footman? At the rehearsal Mr. Fawcett read his part thus, "What do you take me for a *pot of porter* or a running footman?" A stage direction in the *Birthday* runs to embrace her and misses his aim was changed to runs to embrace her and *kisses her arm*.—*Era Almanac*.

THE APOLLO BUNDER FORGERY CASE.

THE further hearing of this case was resumed yesterday by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court. Mr. Prescott appeared for the complainant (Mr. W. Smith), and Mr. Payne for the defendant (Mr. P. Randall).

Raghoonath, examined by Mr. Prescott.—I am a clerk in the employ of Cutler, Palmer and Co. I sign p. p. for the firm (bill of exchange marked A shown). This was made out by me. It was sent under cover as usual for acceptance, addressed to Mr. Smith. I cannot say to whom it was delivered. It was subsequently returned to me under cover addressed to the firm. The acceptance and the signature 'W. Smith' are in the handwriting of Mr. Randall. I was familiar with Mr. Randall's handwriting for some time previous. Along with this bill I received several other similar bills accepted. There were three more I believe (the three were produced). These three acceptances were received by me before, among others, from Mr. Smith. I have received, or rather our firm, many acceptances from Mr. Smith for goods supplied. We brought actions on these three notes first in the Small Cause Court and then in the High Court. We brought the actions against Mr. Smith and have obtained judgments against him in the High Court. Our firm has supplied Mr. Smith with goods to the amount of Rs. 14,000, out of which we have received Rs. 10,000. We commenced to supply Mr. Smith with goods between 1872 to 1873. The course of business has always been to give acceptances at the end of each month for goods supplied, except in cases of small supplies, which are paid for in cash. The bill A was drawn for supplies made during September 1874. I used to address to Mr. Smith alone, but afterwards, finding that Mr. Randall came to make payments or speak on behalf of Mr. Smith, I addressed the letter and bills to Mr. Smith or Mr. Randall.

Re-examined by Mr. Prescott—I remember complainant coming to our office several times before this action commenced. On one of these occasions I saw bill A addressed to Mr. Smith—I cannot say by whom. The moment he saw the bill he said the signature to the acceptance was not his.

By Mr. Payne through the Court—Bills have always been sent, from first to last, by the peon, under cover to the address "W. Smith," and latterly "W. Smith or P. Randall."

Dunjeebhoy Rustomjee Apoo, examined by Mr. Prescott.—I am manager in the employ of Dunjeebhoy and Co. They keep a shop. I know the defendant. I have had dealings with him. In May 1874 he was indebted to me for the balance of money for goods sold to him. This balance amounted to Rs. 338. I pressed him for the money. He did not pay me. He proposed however, that I should receive from him some goods which he said he had received from England. He then supplied me with goods—mainly provisions—to the amount of Rs. 256. I produce a list of the said goods. (Mr Payne objected to the list being put in.) Mr. Randall made out a list of the goods. I saw him make it out in my shop. (Mr. Prescott here put in the bill.) He found out there was some inaccuracy in this bill and consequently made a deduction on account of some broken bottles. (Mr. Prescott here put in the list with the endorsement by Mr. Randall.) This deduction was marked on the back of a fresh bill. I noticed that the aforesaid goods bore the mark W. S., Bombay. I did not know at the time whose mark it was. Subsequently defendant told me that the mark was that of the complainant. I asked him how that was. He said Mr. Smith and I are one and the same. Defendant told me to credit the good to his own personal account. I did so. There was then a balance in his favour.

Daniel McIvor, examined by Mr. Prescott.—I am an assistant of Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s, B.I.S.N. Agents. I have booked a bill marked B. The goods marked in it were supplied for the B.I.S.N. Company. This bill was presented for payment and I passed it probably on the 28th October last. It was paid.

Govinda Narayen, examined by Mr. Prescott.—I was in the employ of Messrs. LeGeyt and Co., and subsequently in the employ of Mr. Smith. My duty was to recover the amount of bills for Mr. Smith. I recognise exhibit B. I presented it for payment. The amount Rs. 285-12 was paid to me. I handed the money I cannot say to whom. I generally used to hand monies to Mr. Randall. I had a book in which I noted down sums received by me, but I gave it to Mr. Randall at his request when Mr. Smith's business came to a stand-still.

The case was adjourned till 2 P.M. on Friday next.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 22ND JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Venetia, Commander Wm. C. Angove, arrived in harbour shortly after noon yesterday with the English mails of the 22nd January. She left Suez on the 29th ultimo and Aden on the 3rd inst. at 10 P.M. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Major Nimmo
Lieutenant Borrowes
Colonel and Mrs J Emerson
Miss Lejeune
Mr Hodgkinson
Captain Chalmers
Captain and Mrs O D Tremlow
Mr E Sims
Mr W Kerns
Mr M K Shroff
Mr Pedro da Costa
Major Hon'ble J H Fraser
Mrs G Liddell
Miss Greig
Mr A H J Larken
Mr J G Wood
Miss White
Mr E Williams
Mr N Garside
Mr E Dow
Mr M Hill.

FROM BRINDISI.

Captain A E Downing
Mr R C Noble
Mr T Jones
Mr J Kerr
Colonel C Mason
Lieut-Colonel G R Roberts
Revd T Carss
Mr J Windram
Baron Larpent
Lieut Colonel C Armstrong
Mr A B Feilmann
Mr H R Pratt.

FROM VENICE.

Mr and Mrs R Patch
Mr C J Sim
Mr F Favre
Mr Caldecourt
Mr and Mrs C Brown
Dr and Mrs Watson
Mr Cunynghame
Mr and Mrs H Woodroff
Miss Caldecourt
Mr R Belchambers.

FROM SUEZ—Mrs Dominey.

FROM ADEN.

Major Gillespie.
9 natives.

Vessels spoken:—

30th January.—Off Shadwan Island passed the Bangalore with homeward Indian mails.

1st February.—Passed s.s. Pekin with homeward China mails; passed s.s. Sultan bound towards Suez.

2nd February.—Off Zebayer Island passed s.s. Lombardy with homeward Indian mails.

9th February.—Lat. 18° 13' N., long. 68° 37' E., overtook and passed H. M. S. Euphrates steering as ourselves.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, January 22.)

THE new King Alfonso of Spain has made a triumphal entry into his capital, and has everywhere been well received. His Majesty arrived at Saragossa yesterday. Numerous Carlist officers are offering their services to the dynasty, claiming the general indemnity offered to them. The affair of the seizure of the German vessel, the Gustav, is likely to be arranged.

Rumours of an eruption between Turkey and Montenegro have been current of late, but subsequent intelligence leads towards a pacific settlement.

A revolution has broken out in Uruguay: the President Ellauri has been overthrown, and Senor Pedro Varela is appointed provisionally in his place.

A design is on foot to establish an industrial missionary settlement on the borders of Lake Nyassa, to be called Livingstonia, after the great African traveller. The prospects of the undertaking are believed to be promising, and of the £10,000 required to carry it on, £5,000 has already been subscribed in Scotland.

The health of Prince Leopold creates serious apprehensions. Latest bulletins report his royal highness to be in a very critical condition.

Mr. Justice Keating has resigned his seat on the Bench as one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, after having held it since 1859.

Cambridge yesterday received the challenge of Oxford to row the annual boat race on the Thames. It is believed that the match will be fixed for March 20.

It is expected that a petition will be lodged against the return of Mr. Praed for St. Ives.

Admiral George Elliot, having been appointed naval Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, has announced his intention of retiring from representing Chatham in Parliament.

No definite action has yet been taken by the Liberal party in the appointment of a new leader. Either Lord Hartington or Mr. Forster is considered as likely to be selected.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have dismissed the appeal of Syud Meer Mahid Ali v. Ranee Sadha Bebhee; and in the appeal of the Rajah Mahomed Ameer Hussan Khan v. Thakoor Monoo Singh and others, will advise Her Majesty to order the respondents to pay to the appellant the principal, 7,659 rupees, and 11,000 rupees interest, within one year, in default of which the appellant would again be let into possession of the estate. The respondents must pay the costs of the appeal.

The great City libel case has terminated in a verdict against Mr. Sampson, with £500 damages.

No alteration has been made in the Bank rate, which still remains at 4 per cent. Money is very plentiful at low rates.

It is reported that Sir Edward Creasy is about to resign the Chief Justiceship of Ceylon.

The Congregational Memorial Hall, erected on the site of the old Fleet Prison, was opened with much ceremony on Jan. 20.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Sir A. M'Donald; Lieut.-Col. H Colbeck, Mad. Ret.; D. P. Cunningham, J.P. for Hants; H. Hardman, J.P. for Lancaster; Lady Jackson; Col. A. L. Peel, late 52nd Regt.; J. H. Pickford, J.P. and D.L., for Sussex; Major Sweeney, R.A.; G. A. Wright, late E.I.C.S.

SALARIES OF AMATEURS—Roqueplan was the first manager in Paris who filled up his company with young Lady novices, who were no actresses, and who usually were glad to pay out of their own pockets for the privilege of appearing on the stage. One of these amateurs recently declared to a friend that she was about to leave the Varietes because Roqueplan had risen all the actresses' salaries. Upon being remonstrated with and told that she ought to be delighted at such a measure, "You don't understand." Replied the indignant *carte-de-visite* actress, "I used to give Roqueplan sixty francs a month, and now he wants a hundred!"—*Era Almanac*.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette Jan. 22.*)

Admiralty, 20th January, 1875.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Lieutenant Cecil Montague Turnor has been this day placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Retired Commander.

Admiralty, 21st January, 1875.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Naval Instructor John Lawson Dennys Barton has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Jan. 22)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 22ND JANUARY, 1875.

2nd Regiment of Life Guards, Lieutenant Sir Archibald Lamb, Bart, to be Captain, vice H. R. Ray, retired. Dated 6th January, 1875.

2nd Dragoon Guards, Captain George Frederick Ormsby retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Sub-Lieutenant John Francis Wiseman to be Lieutenant Dated 28th October, 1873.

6th Dragoon Guards, Sub-Lieutenant Robert Preston Sandeman to be Lieutenant. Dated 5th October, 1874.

1st Dragoons, Sub-Lieutenant Alban Gwynne to be Lieutenant. Dated 31st August, 1874.

3rd Hussars, Major Richard Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel E H Vyse, made Supernumerary on being appointed a Brigadier-General in the East Indies. Dated 4th November, 1874.

Captain Henry Francis Dent to be Major vice R Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell. Dated 4th November, 1874.

Lieutenant Benjamin Louis Gilson to be Captain, vice H F Dent. Dated 4th November, 1874.

Riding-Master William George Matthews to be Lieutenant, vice Liut B L Gilson. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

5th Lancers, Lieut Richard Chambers to be Captain Dated 23rd January, 1875.

6th Dragoons, Lieutenant Henry John Mills to be Captain, vice T Blackwood, retired. Dated 6th January, 1875.

8th Hussars, Captain Edward Arthur Illingworth, from half-pay, late 85th Foot, to be Captain, vice W St Lo Malet, retired. Dated 23rd January January, 1875.

9th Lancers, Lieutenant Richard St Leger Moore to be Captain, vice G W Hayne retired. Dated 6th January, 1875.

12th Lancers, Captain Richard St. Leger Moore, from the 9th Lancers, to be Captain, vice B V Denneby, retired on half-pay. Dated 6th January, 1875.

Lieutenant Charles Hanbury, from the 5th Lancers, to be Captain, vice C T B Vandeleur, retired. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Sub-Lieutenant Charles Edward Beck to be Lieutenant. Dated 3rd August, 1872.

Sub-Lieutenant Mervyn Henry Archdale to be Lieutenant. Dated 14th August, 1872.

14th Hussars. The Commission of Lieutenant Charles Frederick Lindsell is post-dated to 24th July 1874.

19th Hussars, Lieutenant Percy Harry Stanley Barrow to be a Supernumerary Captain whilst holding the appointment of Commandant of the School of Instruction for Auxiliary Cavalry. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant Arthur Maurice Blake to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Henry Algernon Langham, deceased. Dated 21st December, 1874.

Lieutenant Harry Walter Musgrave Bonham to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Albert Sylvain Bates Van de Weyer, deceased. Dated 29th December 1874.

Sub-Lieutenant Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay to be Lieutenant Coldstream Guards, vice Lieut Lionel Dudley Mackin Turquand, retired. Dated 6th January 1875.

Sub-Lieutenant John Bourchier Stracey to be Lieutenant. Dated 24th July, 1874.

Lieutenant and Captain Frederick Lorn Campbell to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant and Captain the Honourable R. S. G. S. Cotton, who resigns the appointment. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Brigade Depots, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Patrick Redmond, C B, from half pay, late 61st Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Augustus William Henry Meyrick, from half-pay, late Scots Fusiliar Guards, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Wilby, C B, retires upon half-pay. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

3rd Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Henry Edward Montagu Dorington Clotworthy Upton to be Lieutenant. Dated 5th October, 1873.

6th Foot, Lieutenant Frederick Baird retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 23rd January 1875.

8th Foot, Captain Philip Homer Page retires from the Service receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

13th Foot, Lieutenant John Francis Bellis to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant H R Bate, who relinquished that appointment previous to his promotion. Dated 15th October, 1874.

15th Foot, Captain Andrew Murray Walker, from half-pay, late Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be Captain, vice Flowers, retired on half-pay. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

17th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Hugh Martin Short to be Lieutenant. Dated 19th October, 1874.

19th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant James Harry Schwabe resigns his Commission. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

20th Foot, Lieutenant Charles Henry Bamber retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

21st Foot, Lieutenant Joseph Napier Tew to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant E C Browne, promoted. Dated 15th December, 1874.

23rd Foot, Lieutenant Thomas Bayley Graves to be Captain, vice Alan Graham, deceased. Dated 8th December, 1874.

Lieutenant Reginald James Courtenay retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 23rd January, 1874.

Lieutenant Sir Robert Augustus William Colleton, Bart, from the 96th Foot, to be Lieutenant vice W Phibbs, promoted in 84th Foot. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

26th Foot, Lieutenant George Winter to be Adjutant vice H M E Brunker who resigns that appointment. Dated 23rd January 1875

29th Foot Major Nathaniel Polhill Ledgard retires from the Service receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 23rd January 1875

32nd Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Frederick George Vigor to be Lieutenant dated 24th September 1873 but his Commission as Lieutenant in the Army to bear dated 11th September 1873.

38th Foot, Captain Oscar William de Satgee de Thoren from the 45th Foot to be Captain vice H L B Langford-Brooke whose transfer from the 17th Foot has been cancelled. Dated 23rd January 1875.

40th Foot, Captain Thomas Kelly from the 105th Foot to be Captain vice J D Gregson who exchanges. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant William Henry Moberly to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant J D Gregson promoted. Dated 12th August 1874.

42nd Foot, Sub-Lieutenant George Montgomery Munro to be Lieutenant. Dated 11th December 1872.

45th Foot Captain Edward Le Marchant from half-pay 57th Foot to be Captain vice O W de Satge de Thoren transferred to the 38th Foot. Dated 23rd January 1875.

46th Foot, Lieutenant Alfred M. Brennan resigns his Commission. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

58th Foot, Lieutenant William Le Poer Power, from the 7th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice D Chesney transferred to the 15th Foot. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

62nd Foot, Lieutenant Thomas Duncan William Dunn to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant T. H. Forsyth, promoted. Dated 21st October, 1874.

Lieutenant Thomas Fentham Todd to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant T. D. W. Dunn. Dated 21st October, 1874.

64th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Henry George Purdon to be Lieutenant. Dated 11th September, 1874.

81st Foot, Lieutenant Arthur Edward Clabburn, from half-pay, late 75th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice F. A. Heathcote, retired upon temporary half-pay. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

90th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Aubrey Maurice Maude to be Lieutenant. Dated 11th September, 1872.

91st Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Colin Campbell to be Lieutenant. Dated 11th December, 1872.

93rd Foot. The surname of the Paymaster is Joyner, and not Joiner, as stated in the Gazette of the 29th May, 1863, and 24th June, 1873.

95th Foot, Captain and Brevet Major Charles Frederick Parkinson, to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Foster, deceased. Dated 25th December, 1874.

Lieutenant William George Remfry Herd to be Captain, vice Brevet Major C F Parkinson. Dated 25th December, 1874.

96th Foot, Lieutenant John Edmund Mein having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps, receives the value of an Ensigncy. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Lieutenant Thomas Moore-Lane Lawder retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

98th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Henry Herbert Powis to be Lieutenant. Dated 19th October, 1872.

100th Foot, Lieutenant George Rowan Hamilton retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 23rd January 1875.

105th Foot, Captain James Dalton Gregson, from the 40th Foot, to be Captain, vice T. Kelly, who exchanges. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

107th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Thomas Tristrem Spry Carlyon, from the 13th Hussars, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant J. S. King, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Rifle Brigade, Lieutenant Walter James Lindsay to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Ronald Bertram Lane, who resigns that appointment. Dated 9th December 1874.

Control Department, Commissary Sidney R. Brown is placed upon temporary half-pay. Dated 1st January, 1875.

Medical Department, Surgeon-Major Edwin Parsonage, M. D., retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 10th December, 1875.

Surgeon-Major Andrew Leith Adams, M. D., retires upon half-pay. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Surgeon William Godfrey Martelli, retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 11th December, 1874.

Surgeon John Vicary Thatcher Malcolm, M. D., retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 22nd December. 1874.

Surgeon Oliver Codrington to be Surgeon-Major, vice Thomas Joliffe Tufnell, retired on half-pay. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Chaplains' Department, Chaplain of the Third Class the Reverend W. R. Beach, M. A. to be Chaplain of the Second Class. Dated 29th December 1874.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis William Penn, C. B. Royal Artillery to be Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty with the rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Captain Edward Le Marchant, 45th Foot, to be Major. Dated 28th October. 1869.

Paymaster and Honorary Captain William Banbury, 45th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 22nd November, 1874.

Honorary Captain F W Dun, Superintendent of Army Schools in Bengal to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Surgeon-Major Andrew Leith Adams MD to have the honorary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General on retiring upon half-pay. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Ensign and Assistant-Commissary John Blair, Bombay Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 11th September 1874.

The undermentioned Officers to have the temporary rank of Captain in the Army whilst serving as Adjutants of the Auxiliary Forces:—

George Bannister late Captain Bombay Staff Corps 1st Administrative Battalion Essex Rifle Volunteers. Dated 25th February, 1874.

Captain Hugh H. Christian, half-pay, Bengal Army, 1st Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteer Corps. Dated 25th February, 1874.

The undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be Majors-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edwin Alexander Rowlatt, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Mein Wilson, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Basil Gibbons Bacon, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel David Briggs, Bengal Staff Crops. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Anstruther Angus, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Sir Charles Walters D'Oyly, Bart, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Henry Stubbs, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Elwyne, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Andrews Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Frederick Browne, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Prevost Babbage, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Holroyd, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Edward Holmes, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Dawson MacDonald, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 21rd January, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Roderick Donald Macpherson, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Holled Wallace Henry Coxe, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Seymour Dunbar, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Innis Gibbs Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Young Gowan Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 21rd January 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Irvine, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Murray, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Neil Edmondstone Boileau Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Hugh Lowman Pester Bengal Infantry. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Frederick Nepen Smith, Madras Staff Crops. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John George Palmer, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Powell Stuart Smyth, Madras Staff Corps. 23rd January, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Herbert Cuming, Madras Staff Crops. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Graves, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Thomas Clerk, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Dillon Gustavus Pollard, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alexander Robert Fraser, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Daniel Madras Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Poseason, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Sir Frederick John Goldsmid, C B, K C S I, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles William Taylor, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edward Augustus Saunders, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Rhodes Morgan, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Napper Pace, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Richard Baugh, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Samuel Jones, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Daniel Williams, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Ashburner, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Edmonstone Macleod, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James John Combe Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Pirie Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Sir William Henry Rodes Green C B K C S I Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George McBain Barnes Farquharson Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Guillum Scott Bombay Infantry. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edward Hope Smith Bowdich, Bombay Infantry. Dated 23rd January, 1875.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Francis Edward Francis Bombay Infantry. Dated 23rd January 1875.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Alfred Blunt, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Major John Hobart Tyler Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 23rd January 1875.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Surgeon-Major Joseph Fayrer C S I Bengal Army. Dated 23rd January 1875.

Memorandum.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to retire from the Service receiving the value of their Commissions:—

Captain Henry Gem half-pay late 47th Foot. Dated 23rd December 1874.

Captain Emanuel Teale half-pay late 1st Foot. Dated 23rd December 1874.

SIKHS AND BENGALEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—The letter of your Calcutta Correspondent published on Monday last, urging that the principle of segregating the different races in the Bengal Presidency should govern the civil administration as well as the Army, is one with which a large majority of those most intimately acquainted with North India will probably agree. It is, however, without some explanation, liable to serious misapprehension. Your Correspondent writes:—

"It ought to be laid down that in each Province, all that part of the judicial or the executive duties which are entrusted to the natives, should, as far as possible, be discharged by the people of that part of India, or by none other. We have conquered the Punjab, and thereby we have acquired a sort of right to rule over it. The Sikh acquiesces in it with no sense of humiliation, but it is a cruel wrong, and which he bitterly resents, to compel him to accept as a ruler, as a person of authority, an effeminate Bengalee whom he hates and dispises with all the intensity which a gallant, high-hearted race feel for timidity and unmanliness. The right of conquest involves no right to inflict upon the vanquished this additional and quite needless degradation."

Again:—

"To govern the Sikh by means of the Bengalees is nothing less than to inflict upon the former a second servitude with a sting of humiliation in it that was absent from the first."

The greater part of the letter is concerned with the same subject, and the impression undoubtedly left on the mind of a person unacquainted with India is that your Correspondent is condemning an existing policy and not merely arguing on a purely hypothetical case. As a matter of fact, the principle he advocates has been always admitted and practised by the Governments of India and the Punjab. When I left the latter Province a year and a half ago there was not a single Bengalee employed in it on "judicia or executive duties." Not only the Sikhs, who form a very small proportion of the population of the Punjab, but all the other Hindoo or Mahomedan races of the Povince, would certainly consider it a disgrace to be governed by Bengalees; but the experiment is one which the Government has never proposed to make. It would involve considerable political danger without any corresponding advantage for the Bangalees are as much foreigners in the Punjab as the English, and are unable to speak the language of its people. A good many Bengalees are employed in the Punjab in the public offices, chiefly as accountants, English clerks, or copyists; but such employment, carrying with it no authority, is regarded as indifferent by Punjabees; while it is at present inevitable from the more advanced state of higher education in Bengal. But even in these subordinate Ministerial appointments, the Punjabees are gaining ground on the Bengalees, and, in a few years, will exclude them from the field.

The judicial and executive appointments, which in the Punjab are generally united, are given almost invariably to natives of the Province. Putting Bengalees, of whom there are none in the service, aside, the judicial officers are Hindoo and Mahomedan Punjabees, with the exception of a few elderly men, draughted into the Province at or soon after annexation, when there were not a sufficient number of trained or experienced men on the spot to do the necessary work. Now all appointments are made from among the Punjabees themselves, and the Government has been especially anxious, wherever possible, to employ, in preference to others young men of good family with influence in the country.

On this point, your leading article of yesterday upon the letter of your Calcutta Correspondent has done an involuntary injustice to the persistent and, to a great degree, successful efforts of the Indian Governments. You have supposed the case of England subjugated and, "as a consequence, every post of authority, from the highest to the lowest, in the hands of foreigners. The supposed foreigners set aside our system of administering the law and of local government. There are no English Judges, no English Justice no Quarter or Petty Sessions, no English country gentleman exercises any legal authority in his neighbourhood." This does not fairly represent, as it is intended to do the position of India. In the Punjab of which I speak not as believing its administration in any superior to that of other Provinces, but merely as knowing it intimately—the system of local self-government has been extended to every town and every district in the Province. In the former municipal committees decided upon the kind and number of taxes, and in the latter district committees—of whom the native members outnumber the European by ten to one—decide upon local necessities for public works, institutions, and education. The great majority of civil and criminal cases are decided before native Judges; while, as regards the judicial powers exercised by country gentlemen, almost all large landholders of character and influence have been made honorary magistrates within the limits of their own estates, their powers being more extensive than those of English country magistrates, and extending to civil suits of the value of £100, and, in extending criminal jurisdiction, to fine and imprisonment up to two years.

The Indian Administration, so far as the Civil Service is concerned, is not only willing, but anxious to make use of all native talent, wherever it may be found. The only limitation is efficiency, for our judicial system is in intricate and the general principles of administration, which to a civilized Government are its life and its *raison d'etre*, must be maintained. Our rule in India would soon terminate were a misinformed public opinion to insist on the promotion of incompetent persons to responsible posts.—Your obedient servant,

LEPEL GRIFFIN,

Late Acting Secy. to the Govt. of the Punjab.

4, St. James'-place, Jan. 20.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE CASE OF RUBERY AGAINST GRANT AND SAMPSON.

THIS case came on for final hearing on Monday, Jan 18. The Lord Chief Baron, in summing up, commented at great length on the evidence, and then said :—

This is the case with regard to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Rubery. If you find him guilty of the original crime, the original perpetrator of a fraud, except with regard to the question of piracy the case is proved, and justification is established. If you do not find him guilty of that, but you think that any time before he broke away from Harpending in San Francisco, and the undertaking, together, when he left San Francisco in December, 1872,—that if at any time before that, if at any time when he had the opportunity of disconnecting himself from the undertaking and from the parties to the fraud, he failed to do so, and on the contrary adopted any course, did any acts, or in fact resorted to any kind of conduct or misconduct of which you disapprove, and which will affect your verdict, whether upon the whole case or the amount of damages, that is entirely for your consideration. If you hold that the justification is completely proved, then the defendant Sampson will be entitled to your verdict upon the justification upon that plea, if you hold that it is not proved, then the question will be what amount of damages you will award for the injury sustained by Mr. Rubery, his character, his reputation, his interest in life, his comforts, and his happiness. I do not say a word to you upon that. You see what his age is, what his condition in life is, you know his history almost as well as if you had been his shadow from the time he was 21 years of age. You have followed him, and seen all he has done, and you will consider, if you have to award him damages, what amount to give him; especially you will have to consider separately, unless you should come to the conclusion that it is no libel that a charge of piracy was made aginst a man; and under the circumstances that existed in this case, unless you come to that conclusion you must find a verdict in relation to that article against Sampson, who admits the publication, and with such damages in that respect and upon that head as you think Mr. Rubery is fairly and justly entitled to. Now gentlemen I come, in conclusion, to the question which affects Mr. Grant. That is a question quite collateral to the whole body of the evidence and to the several questions upon which I have already addressed you. The question is whether Mr. Grant was a party to the publication of any one or more of these article, or whether he was not. If he was not—if he did not "instigate," to use the expression of the Solicitor-General, Mr. Sampson to put these articles in *The Times*, if he did not request him and authorize him to do so, or sanction his doing so—no subsequent sanction in my view would be sufficient; but before the articles were inserted, if he was not a consenting and acting party to the publication of these libels, Mr. Grant is entitled to your verdict. Now let us see what the case is with regard to Mr. Grant. Gentlemen, the charge gainst Mr. Grant, and which is made in part foundation of the case against him—the foundation of the allegation on the part of the plaintiff that he was a party to these three publications is this :—It is alleged that Baron Grant, upon his first acquaintance with the plaintiff, distinctly and deliberately asserted and represented to him that he had Mr. Sampson under his thumb—in other words, taking it together with the subsequent assertions which he made, that he could make Mr. Sampson write up or write down any company as he might think fit; that therefore, if he had any company to propose to him—and that is what led to the observation according to Mr. Rubery's evidence—which was really in operation and was paying its dividends, he should be glad to entertain the proposition, and, in fact, intimating therefore that he could very easily bring the company into a successful career. The threat really amounted to this—that he, having this power over Mr. Sampson, could make Mr. Sampson write up any company—that is, put articles into *The Times* concerning any joint-stock company—perhaps I ought to say concerning any mining company—as that it should prosper and should succeed in the market, and would make the fortune of the members and shareholders in that company; that on the other hand, he could make Mr. Sampson write down any company and crush any company which he desired should fail, and that any company which he so desired to crush would be crushed by means of an article or articles in *The Times* being inserted by Mr. Sampson. Then the rest of the case, in order to support it, amounts to this—that very large sums of money appear to have passed from Baron Grant to Mr. Sampson during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872, amounting certainly to an indefinite sum, but it may be to something between £5,000 and £10,000, or possibly the full sum of £10,000, for which Baron Grant received no consideration and no benefit whatever, and which amounted, therefore, in substance and truth and reality, to a free gift of these large sums of money from Baron Grant to Mr. Sampson. That is used to corroborate and to establish the case. Therefore, Baron Grant having this power to crush, through Mr. Sampson and his articles, any company the members or the persons interested in which had offended him or whom he desired to injure, if such is the case with this company that a threat was uttered, of which I will by and by read to you the very words, it is said that in performance and execution of that threat these articles must have been published, and must have formed the consideration of some one or more of the large sums of money which passed in the year 1872 from Baron Grant to Mr. Sampson. Now, gentlemen, if such a power exists, I need not say, as, indeed, I observed to you in the outset, it is a state of things which is alarming in the extreme to the whole people of this country, or at least to such of them as ever embarked in speculations in joint-stock companies; for if Baron Grant had the power through the medium of Mr. Sampson to publish in such terms in *The Times* articles concerning a joint-stock company as would bring that joint-stock company into repute, and induce great numbers of persons among the public to become shareholders, what is the effect of it? Baron Grant himself would, of course, probably be a party to these companies at the outset, and be the holder of a considerable number of shares; he would cause the company to be written up until the shares should be at a large premium. He might then disposed of his shares and put the money into his own pocket, and leave the company and shareholders to their fate. The shares fall, the company fails, and the shareholders are ruined men. Now, if such a power exists, or ever did exist, at least, gentlemen, it is some consolation to us to feel that now that this cause has made these facts public, upon which such charges as there are founded, we may feel well assured that the honourable and able men, or man, if there be but one, in whom is vested the supreme direction and the supreme control of *The Times*, will already have taken (or, if not will now, take) special care that such power shall exist no longer. The great and high character of *The Times* newspaper, which it is no exaggeration on the part of Mr. Giffard to say has made it the greatest and most powerful organ of intelligence and of public opinion and of influence throughout the world would very soon be disgraced, and the paper would very soon cease to exist if it were to turn out that its columns had been so abused and justice so perverted as that articles of such a description and for such a purpose had been admitted into it. However gentlemen, I pass from that to look at what the case really is Baron Grant has been called before you as a witness and it was some little hardship (but however you and I have nothing to do with that) upon the Solicitor-General that he, who had to prove the case against Baron Grant, and by means of his own evidence should have been obliged to call him as a witness. For, you are well aware that you must put your questions to your own witness in a very different form—in a very far less searching form, and less severe form—than that in which you might cross-examine the witness if he happened to be called by your opponent. However, Baron Grant is put into the witness-box. There were one or two points on which there was some discussion which I will allude to and dispose of them at once. Baron Grant began by appealing to me against the right of counsel to question him concerning transactions in relation to joint-stock companies with which he was concerned, and in reference to which he said he had very extensive dealings with very large sums of money,—as to various companies and various persons, which as he alleged, had nothing to do with this case, and that such a course of examination was injurious to him. And, gentlemen, for a long time I was under the impression that I ought to set some limit to the inquiry of the learned counsel, because I certainly did not for a long time see what the Labuan Mining Company or, whatever may be the name of the joint-stock company or any other company in which Baron Grant might have been a large shareholder or of which he might have been a promoter, or with which he had had dealings, had anything to do with this case. I am afraid I did stop the examination a little too soon. I shall read to you, to avoid any misunderstanding or mistake on my own part, what the evidence is concerning the payment or transfer of these sums of money from Baron Grant to Mr. Sampson; but when it appeared that during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872, very large sums of money had passed by checks of £300, £400, £500, and larger amounts still, from the Baron to Mr. Sampson, and that there was no consideration at all—that they were to relieve him from some loss which he might have sustained, that they were mere acts of gratuitous friendship, without any benefit whatsoever—not only without legal liability or necessity, but without any benefit whatever resulting to Baron Grant; and when it turned out that they might have amounted to such sums as £5,000 or £10,000, I then thought I had gone too far in preventing any lengthened inquiry upon the subject, unless it could have been shown that each particular payment thus made by Baron Grant was upon some lawful consideration, and was not, as the learned Solicitor-General has declared it to be, and as he has denounced it before you a fraud and a crime,—unless it should turn out, I say, that a vast and extensive system of bribery by Baron Grant has been practised on Mr. Sampson to induce him to put these articles in *The Times* newspaper, for or against in favour of or to the prejudice of the companies respecting which Baron Grant might have called upon Mr. Sampson to write and publish articles, in *The Times*. When the evidence had gone on a little way—and I mention it that I may dispose of it at once—he appealed to me, and made an address to me to the effect that certain checks which he was called upon to produce, and which he did produce, had been together with a great number of other checks, stolen from out of the custody of a confidential clerk to whom he had committed them, and that they had thus passed into the possession of Mr. Rubery and been photographed, and it was by means of the photographs that the information was obtained which enabled them to give, him notice to produce these checks. Gentlemen, he had no right to state unless he was in a condition to prove it, and the proof was relevant to the case, that these checks had been stolen from a confidential clerk; and when he added that they had come into the possession of Rubery, or rather that the photographs of them had come into the possession of Rubery, I own I felt immediately that it was a most improper statement, because, if it were true, his counsel who had had the opportunity of cross-examining Mr. Rubery, ought to have cross-examined him as to how he became possessed of the photographs, and if it was intended to impute to Mr. Rubery that he had stolen these checks, or had been a party to the stealing of them from the confidential clerk, or to the receiving them knowing them to have been stolen from the confidential clerk, it was the bounden duty of the counsel for Baron Grant to have cross-examined Mr. Rubery to that effect and upon all these points. He did not do so, and therefore I ventured to tell Baron Grant that it would appear or might appear hereafter how the photographs had come into the possession of Mr. Rubery, but that he had no right to talk about their having been stolen or their having been received with the knowledge of their having been stolen unless he was in a condition to prove it. No evidence whatever has been given on the subject; he has not shown they were deposited with a confidential clerk, or that they passed out of the hands of the confidential clerk in any way whatever, far less that they were stolen from him. He has not shown, if they were stolen from him, that Mr. Rubery was any party to the felony (if it was a felony) or to the receiving of them knowing them or suspecting them to have been stolen, and all that has been proved is—and I will read all which relates to the checks—that, somehow or other, Mr. Rubery's legal advisers and attorneys have become possessed of photographs of certain checks which enabled them by means of their numbers, which I suppose appear upon the photographs, to give notice to produce the checks. That really has nothing to do with the merits of the case. Let us, therefore, pass it by. Now gentlemen, the evidence upon that is this :—The plaintiff, Mr. Rubery, has sworn that when he first met Baron Grant, at a time when there was no dispute between them, and when, therefore, there was no reason in the world why Baron Grant should have made any statement to him concerning his power over Mr Sampson, or, indeed, on any other subject prejudicial to Mr. Rubery, he says this, that when they first met there was some talk about the failure of the Pyramid Range Mine, and that Baron Grant said to him, or rather to Mr. Harpending and him, because they were all three together,—as I have said, Harpending having introduced them to each other, Baron Grant commiserated with Harpending about this Pyramid Range and about the Lincoln Gold Mine, and said to him this,—I am reading now the very words that I may make no mistake about so important a point for Baron Grant,—"Had you come to me in the first instance you would not have failed." He then added that he could do what he liked with the Money Article in *The Times*; that he had Sampson under his thumb; and that he was at their earliest interview, when, as I say, there was no reason for anything passing between them of a doubtful character; no reason for Rubery inventing anything, because they merely met in relation to the Pyramid Range. He said that he had Sampson under his thumb, and that he could do what he liked with the Money Article in *The Times*. Then he added,—"If you have any mining company that is really a good thing, that pays dividends and does not require to be developed at once, bring it to me. I am sick of hearing of undeveloped things." That was all that passed on that occasion; but then, in April, 1872, and just before Rubery and Harpending went together to America, and while Rubery was in a distressed state of mind, and therefore did not very much think or care if he was telling the truth about what was said on any subject connected with mining—certainly, as far as we know, and as far as there is any evidence, before he had even taken the slightest interest in this diamond mine, but at a time which he must well remember, at a time when Grant was at variance with Harpending and Rubery, when he had quarrelled with them, when Harpending had brought two actions against him, when Rubery had filed a bill in Chancery against him, and the result had been that he had been compelled to agree to pay them and actually had paid to Harpending no less a sum than £12 000, and undertaken to deliver over to them, I think it was, 6,000 shares, that then, upon something or other further taking place between them which did not seem to please Baron Grant, he adds this—and these are the important words in addition to those to which I have already called your attention, which you will have well to consider,—"He then said that if we used certain information we had got, or worried him any more in the matter, he would use his influence with Sampson to crush any undertaking that either of us brought out." This is the case which Mr. Rubery presents to you as against Baron Grant. He says,—"At first he told me that he had Sampson under his thumb, and could make him publish whatever article he thought fit in *The Times* newspaper; and then, when he had quarrelled with Harpending and Rubery, and when they had, the one by two actions and the other by a suit in Chancery, compelled him to pay over to them, or one of them, the sum of £12,000, when there was a talk about some information they had which they threatened to publish, or something of that kind,—and, indeed, there was a very improper sort of threatening letter written by Rubery, which I do not allude to further. It may have been in reference to that; but, whatever it was, there was some information they threatened to bring forward,—he is said to have used words that if they used that information or worried him any more in the matter he should use his influence with Sampson to crush any undertaking either of them brought out. That was in the month of August, and a few months after that when this mining company to which Harpending was a party, and to which it is suspected—and, indeed, insisted—that Rubery was a party also, came before the public in England, not only was there the series of articles in *The Times* to which I have already alluded, and which I say are far from any real subjects of complaint, on the contrary, they are perfectly justified under circumstances which had come to the knowledge of the proprietors of *The Times*—the articles, I mean, about the salting of the diamond fields—in the month of December, when the company had been further exposed in England, he then publishes these articles not only against this mining company, but against Mr. Rubery, which certainly, particularly if your verdict should be unfavourable to him, would have the effect and has had the effect, not merely of crushing the company, which may have been perfectly justifiable, but of crushing and ruining Mr. Rubery himself. Now what he asks you to do is to put two facts together, the threat, the allegation of the power which he possessed over Sampson, and then the system of bribery as it is asserted to be and insisted upon on the part of the Solicitor-General, by the payment or transfer of these repeated and vast sums of money by Grant to Sampson, without any consideration. They ask you to say whether this, the crushing of Rubery, is not one of the considerations which Grant has received, for he has received no other—he has received no benefit that we know of for the publication of these articles in *The Times*. That is the way the case is put. Now gentlemen, to avoid the possibility of making any mistake or of doing any injustice to Baron Grant or to Mr. Sampson, I will read to you the evidence, shortening it as much as possible, concerning these sums of money, and I will read it from the shorthand writer's notes, because it contains the questions as well as the answers, and therefore will put you, or will be more likely to put you, in possession of what is the real meaning and effect of this evidence, than reading my note, as to which I must fairly own it left me in great doubt as to what these transactions between Baron Grant and Mr. Sampson really were. After giving evidence that in the year 1870 or 1871 he had given various checks—£200, £300, £500—to Mr. Sampson, and when he is then asked about another check of £200, he is asked this—"Upon what account was this £200 paid to Mr. Sampson?" Then I said—and I am sorry that I did so, because I did not know at the close of the evidence of Baron Grant that the Solicitor-General had a right to ask him as to what was the consideration for every single sum of money which, at all events, during the year 1872 he had ever paid to Mr. Sampson—"I think you are bound to answer the question, and I will put it to you—Upon what account did you pay this £200 upon the 12th of April, 1871, or give this check for that amount?" He says, "In reduction of a loss sustained by Mr. Sampson in connexion with a company whose name I will mention if you wish" The Solicitor-General then said, "What company?" Then the witness says, "If his Lordship says I must mention it, I will do so. Q.—Really, I have not treated you awkwardly, I think. The Lord Chief Baron.—I think you must mention the name of the company. A.—Labuan Coal Company. Solicitor-General.—You must explain a little further. Was Mr. Sampson a shareholder in that company or not? A—Yes." I must read this answer in full to you, and it will be for you to say what is the real meaning of this, and what was the consideration or the benefit which passed from Sampson to Baron Grant in relation to the payment of this sum of money. He says that "Mr. Sampson was a shareholder in the Labuan Coal Company, and there was a proposal made to me to bring out or rather to assist in the amalgamation of that company with another company called the China Steam Company, and the two companies being amalgamated, they were not successful, and were wound up Mr. Sampson exchanging his shares in the Labuan Coal Company for those of the joint company, and making a loss. I, in consideration of our old friendship, agreed to recoup the loss which he made. Q.—You gave him £200; that is what it comes to? A.—I said I had given it to him before. Q.—Where is that entered on your books? A.—In my ledger. Q.—Let me look at it." Then he asks him whether he is bound to show his ledger in relation to this transaction, and I said to the Solicitor-General, "I really do not see that this will give you much information." The Solicitor General said. "I do not ask to see it." Baron Grant is then asked, "when did this Labuan Coal Company come out? A.—In the year 1864 or 1865 Q.—When was it amalgamated with the other? A.—About 1865 or 1866. Q.—What was the name of the other company? A—The China Steampacket Company. Q.—Did you see any notice in *The Times* about either of those companies? A.—I have no doubt that I may have noticed any notice that there may have been. Q.—In the Money Article?" Then Mr. Giffard objects to that, that the general words of an article were referred to in *The Times* or ought to be referred to, to show that some of these companies had been advocated by Mr. Sampson and that the question ought not to be put unless *The Times* newspapers were put in. I felt bound to give effect to the objection because it was giving in effect the contents of a written or printed document in evidence, and the consequence of that would be, as the articles were not here now, no evidence could be given the subject. Then he says, speaking of another check, "What was the check of £50 paid for? A.—On the same account. Q.—A gift by you to Mr. Sampson? A.- It was paid under the circumstances as I have already told you. Q.—Is it in the books? A.—I have just shown it to his Lordship in the ledger." Then the question is, "Let me look at the ledger, and the answer is "I object to your seeing it." His Lordship then read *in extenso* to the jury the evidence of Baron Grant, commenting on the facts and proceeded as follows :—

Now, gentlemen, I have read this, I am afraid at the cost of much weariness to you, but the reason is this. I profess myself utterly incompetent to form an opinion upon what really was the consideration if any consideration at all existed, for any of these numerous and large sums of money passing from the hands of Baron Grant into the hands of Mr. Sampson. I have put them to you in this way. It clearly appears that when very much pressed, Baron Grant would not undertake to swear—and I am sure I should be sorry to think that he would swear to anything which was not and which he did not know to be strictly correct,—but that in each of these years, 1870, 1871, and 1872, large sums of money and many sums of money had not been paid. I think with regard to 1872 he would not deny that it might have amounted even to £5,000 or to £10,000 which had been paid into Mr. Sampson's hands by Baron Grant, and as to no one of any of those sums did it appear in evidence that any benefit or any consideration pecuniary or lawful, or any consideration of any kind had passed from Mr. Sampson to Baron Grant. It amounted then, to his, that in some way or another, most frequently by alloting to him a number of shares which were at a large premium, somes times by assuming or treating him as if an allotment had been made, when in fact no allotment was made, of shares in some company in weich shares were at a large premium, when the premium came to be estimated Baron Grant would assume that there had been an allotment, we will say of 100 shares, that the premium was £10 a share, and then as £10 a share had been made by these supposed allotments, although there was no real allotment, he gives a check of £1,000 to Mr. Sampson. As for these transactions altogether we have no difinitive account, and he did not take upon himself to state any amount, but he would not deny that they amounted to a large sum. I forget what the amount was in 1870, but he would not deny that in 1871 they amounted to £2,500, and he would not deny that they altogether amounted to £5,000, and I am afraid I might say £10,000 in 1872. Now the the case as it is presented to you, gentlemen,—and this brings me almost altogether to the conclusion of the case,—is this. In the first place do you believe Mr. Rubery when he swears that Baron Grant said to him upon the first occasion when this was the subject of conversation, "I can make Mr. Sampson put whatever articles I think fit into *The Times*. I have Mr. Sampson under my thumb?" Do you believe that Baron Grant really did say that? But then, do you also believe that Baron Grant, at the latter period and when the dispute had arisen between them, said what I have read to you, something to this effect :—"If you worry me any more, or if you talk of giving this information, or do anything to worry or torment me any more, or something of that kind, I will make Sampson put articles into *The Times* which shall crush any company in which you are interested. Do you believe it? If you do, then comes the question if you find that not only during 1870 and 1871, but during 1872—and it is not denied, for Baron Grant could not possibly deny it—that even during the very period of the publication of these articles he paid large sums of money, he would not deny they amounted to £5,000, I need go no further, to Mr Sampson upon some such grounds, some such consideration as that which I pointed out to you upon his evidence. Taking those two facts together, if you believe them, do you believe that some one or more of these sums was the purchase money for the publication of these very articles to crush Rubery and to crush the concern in which he and Harpending were taking an interest? But you must also look to what appears on the other hand. In the first place, Baron Grant positively and solemnly denies upon his oath that either one or the other statement was ever made by him, or anything to the effect or in substance amounting to the one or other of these two statements he positively denies it. But he goes further, and upon the question being put to him in relation to these articles and to Mr. Rubery—the form of the question is not very material—he said positively and solemnly, upon his oath, that he positively and solemnly denied that he had ever mentioned the name of Rubery to Mr. Sampson or Mr. Sampson to him. The first question is, do you believe Grant or do you believe Rubery if you disbelieve Mr. Rubery, there really is an end of the case against Baron Grant. If you believe Mr. Rubery and disbelieve Baron Grant, then the ulterior question—the other question to which I have alluded—arises; that is, whether, if these statements were made, if this threat was uttered, and if these large sums—and many of them about the time is question—passed without consideration and as free gifts from Grant to Sampson, were they—as the Solicitor-General asserts they were, and calls upon you to find by your verdict they were—bribes to him to publish these articles concerning Rubery? One observation more, gentlemen, before I say something in relation to the condition of Baron Grant on this point, which I think I ought to make, I will not say anything as to my own sentiments or my own opinion on the subject, but you heard in the course of the reply of the Solicitor-General very strong observations made upon, as he called it, the strange and unaccountable fact that the very question being in issue, and it being a vital issue in this cause whether it was true, as Baron Grant had sworn, that he never mentioned Rubery to Sampson nor Sampson to him, that Sampson was not called to confirm Baron Grant. Why is he not called? That is the question which was put to you by the Solicitor General. I should be very glad to be corrected if I am wrong, but I do not remember that Mr. Giffard in his lengthened and very able address to you, made a single remark or uttered a single word upon this point. I do not remember that he suggested to you any reason why—if Baron Grant be an honourable and truthful man and Mr. Sampson be an honourable and truthful man, and it was sworn by Baron Grant, who as you know is on the same side as Mr. Sampson and is codefendant with Mr. Sampson, who is charged with what I do not hesitate to say amounts to a crime committed by him together with Mr. Sampson was not called in support of the statement of Baron Grant. It is strange indeed, and a somewhat unaccountable fact, that with the power on the part of Sampson to confirm the evidence of Baron Grant; to swear, as he had sworn, that the name of Rubery never was mentioned in the case, he did not come forward to state it, which would have been decisive, if believed; and that as to Baron Grant's liability he should not have been called as a witness. However, there it is. You must form your own conclusions as to why he was not called, and as to whether it was the duty of counsel on the one side or the other, in the interests of truth and justice, to have called Mr. Sampson to confirm the statement upon oath made by Baron Grant. But, gentlemen, I cannot conclude this case without at the same time pointing out this. I have already observed to you that as regards Mr. Rubery and his participation in the crime with which he is charged, there is no direct evidence of his participation at all. I am bound to say the same, too, with respect to Baron Grant. There is no direct evidence before you, even if it be true, that Baron Grant did utter this threat, that he did say that Sampson was under his thumb; and even if it were true, that he could make, and did made, Sampson put any articles into the *The Times* which he thought fit for his benefit and his interest, there is still no direct evidence that he ever exercised that power or that influence in relation to Rubery or in relation to the articles now in question before you. Therefore, as I said to you in favour of Rubery, I am bound equally to say to you in favour of Baron Grant, that, in the absence of any direct evidence whatever, and with merely the vague testimony before you that large sums of money about the time of the publication of these libels were paid by Baron Grant to Mr. Sampson, and admitted to have been paid without any express consideration, or any lawful consideration, or any consideration at all, which is sworn to before you in evidence,—still it is a strong thing to say, in the absence of any direct evidence, that one or more of these sums of money were really given by Grant to Sampson to induce him to put in some article prejudicial to or destructive of the character of Rubery. You should pause before you come to that conclusion. Before you can convict a man of crime, whether he be Rubery or Grant, and however strong may be your suspicions, however the evidence may tend to infuse throughout your minds and into every corner of your understanding some vague suspicion pointing to a particular thing,—still, gentlemen, you must beware of finding a man guilty of a crime which will be for ever destructive of his character, his interests, and his happiness in life, unless you have solemn and satisfactory—I do not say always direct—proof that he is guilty of the crime. You have now the whole case before you. I have no more to say. I have commented to the best of my ability and to the best of my recollection upon the whole of the evidence which is material in this case on the one side and on the other, and I will now conclude by reading to you the three questions which I shall put into your hands, and which I shall request you, having considered your verdict and considered the whole case and the whole evidence before you, to answer to me when you pronounce your verdict. The first question is—"Where these articles in *The Times* of the 18th, 20th, and 21st of December in your judgment libellous—that is to say, defamatory to the character and injurious to the reputation of the plaintiff, or is any one of them a libel, or if only one or two and not all three, which is or are libellous?" The second is,—"Whatever may be the charge which you hold these libels to impute"—that is, whether he was an original party or that he only forebore to denounce then, or whatever it may be—looking at the great question you have before you upon which you were addressed by Mr. Giffard, and upon which it was said Rubery was an original conspirator and an original party to the purchase of these diamonds and to the salting of this mine—whatever may be the charge which you hold these libels to impute, is it, in your judgment, established and proved by the evidence that the plaintiff is guilty of the offence or offences imputed to him?' Of course, gentlemen, if you should think it right upon the whole evidence to give a verdict for the plaintiff in relation to the one article containing the charge concerning piracy, you may do so. You may find for the plaintiff on one article and for the defendants on the other two. I am merely pointing out to you, that you may not forget it, that all the three articles do not rest substantially on the same evidence. The one touching the piracy is distinct and separate from the other two. You may find your verdict for all three, for the plaintiff or for the defendants; or, if you think fit, you may find for the plaintiff on one or more, and for the defendants on the rest. The way I put it is, when you have determined for yourselves what the charge is, and what the offence or offences are, do you find that the justification is established upon the evidence? If it is not established and the justification is not proved, then you will say what damages you find the plaintiff entitled to recover. Then, gentlemen, the last question, which is quite apart and separate from the others, is this—"Was the defendant Baron Grant a party to the publication of all, or of any, of these articles, and if but one or two, and not of all, of which?" You will take these three questions, and you will quite disregard anything which is struck out of this paper and, consider your verdict.

The Foreman.—May we take the articles with us?"

The Lord Chief Baron.—Oh, yes.

The Foreman.- May I ask your Lordship one question?

The Lord Chief Baron.—Yes.

The Foreman.—In the event of the jury bringing in a verdict for the plaintiff against both defendants presuming that damages are to be given, are the damages to be apportioned?

The Lord Chief Baron.—Oh, no; not at all. Supposing you should find for the plaintiff, whether against one or both the defendants you must give one amount of damages and that is all. Leave all the rest to the law.

The Foreman.—I am much obliged to your Lordship.

The Lord Chif Baron.—You shall have copies of the articles.

The Jury retired to consider their verdict at 20 minutes before six o'clock.

The Lord Chief Baron.—Does any one appear here now for Baron Grant?

Mr. Day.—Yes my Lord, and I tender to your Lordship the note of exceptions.

The Lord Chief Baron.—Perhaps you had better let Sir Henry James read it.

Sir Henry James—My Lord, there are certain points we wish to take both in relation to the rejection of evidence and as to the directions your Lordship gave to the jury as far as regards Mr. Sampson. My learned friends and myself who appear for Mr. Sampson wish to except to that and we have drawn out the heads of exceptions. I do not know whether your Lordship wishes me to read them or to hand them to the Court.

The Lord Chief Baron—You had better hand them to me. There is no use in reading them.

(The bill of exceptions was handed to his Lordship.)

The Lord Chief Baron—You will have to reform a little the earlier part of your exceptions. I dare say it is all quite substantially correct, but as we have gone all along not so much upon my note as upon the shorthand writer's I should beg whenever it is put into form you would first refer to the shorthand writer's note and the place at which the objection was made, so that I may see exactly what it is that is tendered. You need not do it now.

Sir Henry James—I will take that course.

The Lord Chief Baron—I will take anything that you may by-and-by tell me was objected to and excepted to in the course of the trial of the cause, and refer to the shorthand writer's notes to show that he objection was made, and it is included here whatever it may be.

Sir Henry James—If your Lordship pleases. I think, with the exception one paragraph—I have ear-marked it by giving the names of the witnesses to whose evidence reference has been made—it is of a general character.

The Lord Chief Baron.—Mr. Day, I do not know that it is necessary I should say to you, if the case turns on the writ of exceptions, and if it becomes necessary, I will, of course, take this exception of yours.

Mr. Day.—If your Lordship pleases.

The jury returned into court at 20 minutes past 7 o'clock, and their names were called over.

Mr Pollock, the Associate.—Gentlemen, have you agreed?

The Foreman of the Jury.—We have.

The Associate.—How do you find?

The Foreman.—We have answered the questions which his Lordship put to us.

The Lord Chief Baron.—If you will hand the paper to me, I will see what your answers are. The first question I put to you was,—"Were these articles in *The Times* of the 18th, 20th, and 21st of December in your judgment libellous: that is, defamatory of the character and injurious to the reputation of the plaintiff, or is any one of them, and if either, which?" Your answer is—"Yes, taking the articles of the 18th and 21st in conjunction with that of the 20th of December, 1872, we consider that they are libellous." Then the second question is,—"Whatever may be the charge you hold these libels to impute, it is in your judgment established and proved by the evidence that the plaintiff is guilty of the offence or offences imputed?" Your answer is "No." Then the next question is,—"If the justification be not proved, what damages do you find the plaintiff entitled to recover?" and your answer is "£500." Here comes the question, "Was the defendant Grant a party to the publication of any one of these three articles, and if one or two, but not all of them, of which?" Your answer is "No." Then, gentlemen, under those circumstances, you will find your verdict for the defendant Grant and for the plaintiff Rubery, against the defendant Sampson, with damages £500.

The Foreman.—The jury wish to have this paper read [handing a paper to his Lordship.]

The Lord Chief Baron.—The jury wish me to read this paper :—"The jury, having given all the evidence their most serious and impartial consideration, unanimously agree to deprecate further legal proceedings, as threatened in this case." That, gentlemen, must be addressed to the learned counsel. I shall agree to that recommendation also.

SURGEON GENERAL O'FLAHERTY.

INTELLIGENCE reached England from India on Saturday last of the death of Surgeon-General R. J. O'Flaherty, Principal Medical Officer in the Bombay Presidency. The deceased officer joined the Army Medical Department, as Assistant-Surgeon, January 9, 1835. He was appointed to the 83rd Regiment June 30, 1837 and doing duty with the depot companies for about three years, joined head-quarters in 1840. On promotion as Surgeon, May 23, 1845, he joined the Staff; was employed at Dublin from 1845 to 1847, and at Gibraltar from 1847 to 1854. He became Surgeon-Major March 25, 1854, and in the following month joined the Army of the East, at Scutari, being appointed Sanitary Officer to the force assembled there. On the troops at Scutari moving to Varna Mr. O'Flaherty was appointed Medical Officer of the Heavy Cavalry Brigade, and while at Varna he had charge of the Light and Heavy Cavalry Brigades. Accompanying the Army to the Crimea. He was present at the battle of the Alma, and was very actively engaged in charge of the wounded, and proceeded to the camp before Sebastopol, he remained there until the action of Balaklava, after which he was ordered to take medical charge of the transport which conveyed the most severely wounded from the opening attack of the trenches, and many officers wounded in the cavalry charge, for the performance of which duty he was specially commended, and detained at Scutari in charge of the General Hospital, where he received the recognition of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge on his visit to that hospital, as well as other General Officers, and the Sanitary Commissioners (medal with clasp, 5th class of the Medjidie, Turkish medal, and C.B.) Returning to England, he was for a short time on the Medical Staff at Aldershot, and afterwards at York. In April, 1857, he accompanied General Ashburnham's expedition to China, as second senior Medical Officer, and was transferred to India in December following, when, during the Mutiny he acted for some time as Principal Medical Officer at Bombay, and afterwards in 1857-58 as Principal Medical Officer; to the Malwa Field Force, under Sir John Michel, employed in the successful pursuit of Tantia Topee, and was present at the surrender of some hundreds of his followers. Obtaining the rank of Deputy Inspector General July 19, 1859, he again returned to England, and was on duty in Portsmouth Garrison until 1860, when he embarked for Jamaica, On arrival from the West Indies, he was attached to the Dublin Garrison from 1863 to 1866. He acted for a second time as Principal Medical Officer at Jamaica, from 1866 to 1869, and was in charge at Chatham from 1869 to 1872, when he was promoted Surgeon General and went out to Bombay to relieve Surgeon-General Mouat, V.C., C.B., and there closed his long career of honourable service.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

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F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear t

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And on the 30th of the same month, for

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
AKYAB.
RANGOON.
PENANG.
SINGAPORE.
BATAVIA.
HONGKONG.
MANILLA.
SHANGHAI.
HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS :—
6 months' notice............ 4 per cent. per annum.
12 Do. .... 5 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE

PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

14, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows :—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of th Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, February, 1874.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

On Fixed Deposits on Terms which may be learned on application.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,

PRINTER'S VARNISH.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and bildiungs in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co., Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,281,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,3.7 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

P. W. Robertson, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. MacIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)

MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED)

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, ANNUITIES, AND PENSIONS.

Rates, Features, and Conditions that cannot be obtained from any other Company in India. Particularly favourable for Military men.

HEAD OFFICE :—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

CUMROODEEN TYEBJEE, Esq., Solicitor.—Chairman.
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Merchant.
PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA, Esq., M. A., Barrister-at-Law.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq., Merchant.

BANKERS.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

SOLICITOR.
ARDESEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

The Medical Advisers will see Applicants, in or near Bombay at their own Residences, daily, or in the Fort by appointment.

E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon.
RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BADHURJEE, Esq., M.R.C.S.
SHANTARAM VEETHUL, Esq., L.M.

The Many Substantial Advantages will be learned from the Prospectuses which can be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
9, Elphinstone Circle. Manager and Actuary.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY, LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY LIFE FUND :
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY,
W. LOUDON, Esq.

THE COMPANY'S BOMBAY BANKERS :
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

THE COMPANY'S SOLICITORS IN BOMBAY :
MESSRS. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

MEDICAL REFEREE IN BOMBAY :
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., MAZAGON.

AUDITOR OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH :
THOMAS LIDBETTER, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

WHOLE WORLD POLICIES :
UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES (BEING 40 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS PAID), FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OF PREMIUM BEING MADE.

80 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

The following statement will show, the estimation in which the "Positive" is held by the Indian public, and at the same time the progress the Company has made in the short space of two years.

INDIAN BUSINESS *of the* "POSITIVE."
For the two years ending 31st December 1874.

Branch.	Amount proposed for Assurance.	No. of Policies issued	Sum Assured.	Annual premium Income.	Declined.
Calcutta	36,66,200	395	26,84,700	1,32,475	5,30,500
Madras..........	14,00,000	149	9,17,000	47,826	1,35,000
Bombay	12,08,500	143	9,14,000	39,440	2,58,500
	63,74,700	687	45,15,700	2,19,741	9,24,000

Considering the Security given to Policy-holders together with the great advantages offered to the assured ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE POSITIVE ALONE, no one taking out a Positive Policy need harbour the remotest doubt of their money being safely invested.

Some of the advantages of assuring in the Positive are as under :—

1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.

2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on each Assurance; besides which, 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trust Deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any Office of the Company.

3rd.—Investments must be made, in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.

4th.—Premiums are at Whole World Rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.

5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the executor or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 30 annual payments the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.

6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, although no further premiums be paid; and are virtually paid-up Policies.

7th.—A minimum surrender value of 40 per cent. of premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance; with an option to the Insured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

WHOLE WORLD RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30

YEARLY PREMIUMS.

These rates will be found fully adequate to meet all claims.
They are above the English Rates of Offices doing an Anglo-Indian business but very much lower than the Indian Rates of such Offices.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0	20
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0	25
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4	30
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8	35
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4	40
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4	45
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4	50
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4	55
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8	20
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0	25
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8	30
35	39	0	8	34	6	8	31	10	0	35
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4	40
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8	45
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4	50
55	61	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8	55
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	4	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see Prospectus Tables B. and C., pages 24 to 27.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852..................................£ 76,925
Do. 1862..................................£300,690
Do. 1872..................................£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the rate at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

INSURANCES.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

CHAIRMAN :
BERNARD HALL, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER :
J. MONCRIEF WILSON, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER :
T. WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which, at the date mentioned, amounted to £195,527, being 67·05 per cent. of the entire Net Premiums received on every Policy then in existence, and which, after making ample reserves on a 3 per cent. pure premium valuation, showed a clear divisable surplus or profit for the quinquennium of over £30,000.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED

A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.

It will thus be seen that in point of security

QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

The Company has paid

IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives; full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ......Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... "	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... "	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.........................Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL "	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... "	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... "	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... "	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... "	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY, Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 4, William IV., Cap. 54

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ......Rs. 9,677,090

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq.
Frank Jefferson, Esq.
Andrew Hay, Esq.
and
F. A. Owen, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 19,910, assuring £9,717,599-15-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,992,449-12- 0

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were... ... £967,709- 3- 5

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—OTARD DUPUY & Co.'s COGNAC. Rs. 18 per dozen.
This Firm stands 4th on the List of Brandy Exporters.

VINAY & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS	Chateau de Frauds	...	...Rs. 14	per doz.	qts.
	Vray Canon	...	... " 18	"	"
	Chateau Leoville	...	... " 22	"	"
	Chateau Lafite	...	... " 26	"	"
STILL HOCKS	Laubenheimer	...	... " 15	"	"
	Liebfraumilch	...	... " 20	"	"
	Steinwein	...	... " 20	"	"
	Marcobrunner	...	... " 25	"	"

CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 doz. qts.
Ditto " 26 per case of 2 doz. pts.
Just landed ex Steamer Pollux.

DREHER'S BEER—Doppelmaerzenbier... Krone bier .... } Rs. 6 8 per dozen. in cases of 3 dozen each.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 1st December 1874.

VALENTINES.

A CHOICE SELECTION
ON SALE BY
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,

4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5½ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ....Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ....Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

ROWLAND AND CO.

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